

PROSPECT OF PEACE

Delights the 1,200 Delegates to Miners Convention at Indianapolis.

MITCHELL EXPRESSES HOPE

Miners' President in Annual Address Complains That Two Forces Are Trying to Wreck the Organization. Over a Million Spent in Strikes.

Indianapolis, Jan. 17.—President John Mitchell's announcement that "satisfactory progress is being made toward a conference between the mine workers and the operators of the anthracite region" drew round after round of applause from 1,200 delegates assembled in Tomlinson hall for the annual convention. There was no further explanation in regard to the anthracite situation from President Mitchell, but the word of their chief was enough, and when, a few minutes later, delegates came in from the streets with a rumor that President, Thomas of the Lehigh Valley company was reported to have said that the anthracite operators had agreed to hold a conference with the committee appointed by the mine workers in their Shamokin convention the enthusiasm knew no bounds.

In his annual address President John Mitchell, speaking of the policy to be pursued by the miners in the joint conference with the coal operators, said:

"You will recall the depression in the coal trade in the fall and winter of 1905, which culminated in a reduction of wages in the spring of 1904. The adverse conditions prevailing at that time continued during 1904 and even up to the spring of 1905. From that time on there was a gradual improvement both in prices and tonnage, which was continued until the present, and if the activity in the iron market in the railroad, industrial and commercial affairs of the country is any barometer by which future conditions may be forecasted, the prospect of continued prosperity in the mining industry seems assured.

Employers Should Divide Profits.
"It appears to me that inasmuch as we have relief to our employers by accepting a lower rate of wages at a time when there was little demand for coal and when prices were falling below a profitable margin, they should reciprocate and voluntarily share with us their present and prospective prosperity. I recommend that the scale committee take these facts into consideration in the formulation of their report.

"In the opening paragraph of this report reference was made to the obstacles we have encountered in the work of organization. Let our language be misunderstood when we speak of 'open foes and professing friends,' I desire, even at the risk of giving offense and inviting controversy, to say that we have been attacked from two sources which one would expect to be diametrically opposed.

"First, we have had the intense opposition of the Parry-Post aggregation of union wreckers, who have antagonized every effort we have made to organize the non-union fields of the country, especially the Irwin, Connelisville and Meyersdale districts of Pennsylvania, the Georges Creek district of Maryland and the state of Colorado and the two Virginias.

Profess Friendship for Miners.
"Second, we have been opposed with equal vigor—although with different weapons—by an organization styling itself the Industrial Workers of the World and by its principal affiliated body, the Western Federation of Miners.

"The recognized spokesmen of these organizations profess great solicitude for the welfare of the coal miners. They seek to convey the impression that the coal miners are so densely ignorant that they are unable to conduct their affairs or successfully to manage an organization of their own choice. Indeed, these self-constituted advisers, none of whom, to my knowledge, ever worked in a coal mine in his life, and most of whom have made failures of the several organizations with which they have been connected, justify their attacks upon us by saying that we make trade agreements which so tie the hands of our members as to render us unable to strike at any time during the year when conditions would seem propitious. They lose sight of the fact that if we had no agreements and were therefore at liberty to strike at our own sweet will the operators would have precisely the same right."

Large Gain in Membership.

Mr. Mitchell said that notwithstanding "opposition of open foes and professing friends" there had been a substantial increase in the strength of the organization, the paid up members to Nov. 20, 1905, 4,634 men on strike in Alabama, Tennessee, West Virginia and Kentucky. The Morris Run strike cost \$111,000; the Meyersdale strike, \$395,000; the Alabama strike cost to Nov. 20, \$673,797, and the Tracy City and Whitwell strike cost to Nov. 20, \$137,305.

There is in the national treasury \$389,546; in 20 of the 23 district treasuries, \$1,538,087; in 21 of the 31 sub-district treasuries, \$115,449, and in the treasuries of three-fifths of the local unions, \$636,561, making a total of \$2,679,133 in the organization treasuries. The total income for the year was \$310,264 and the expenditures \$1,024,670.

W. B. Wilson, secretary, in his annual report, said that notwithstanding the increase in the per capita tax by the last convention the expenses of the organization had exceeded the income by \$214,405. He said the organization during the year spent \$66,500 for the support of the strike at Morris Run, Pa.; \$20,400 in district No. 10; \$152,000 in the Meyersdale, Pa. region; \$25,597 for the strikes at Cabin Creek, W. Va.; Spielman, W. Va., and other points in district No. 17; \$2,842 for strikes in district No. 18; \$77,025 for strikes in district No. 19; \$402,724 in Alabama strikes and \$1,400 in Michigan. The total expenditures for aid reached \$753,723.

Philadelphia, Jan. 17.—The first definite announcement concerning the attitude of the big coal corporations regarding the request of the United Mine Workers for a conference was made by E. B. Thomas, president of the Lehigh Valley railroad. Mr. Thomas was asked if he had received a communication from Mr. Mitchell and he replied in the affirmative. Asked as to the nature of the reply, he said: "We agreed to meet in conference."

NEW LEAGUE ORGANIZED

Ohio and Pennsylvania Towns to Have "Protected" Baseball.

Zanesville, O., Jan. 17.—Organization of the Ohio and Pennsylvania baseball league was effected here under the rules of the National Protective association. The eight clubs to compose the new league are Youngstown, Akron, Zanesville, Lancaster, Newark, Mansfield, O., and New Castle and Braddock, Pa. Mansfield purchased the Homestead, Pa., franchise of last season and New Castle purchased the Butler, Pa., franchise.

Charles Morton of Akron was named as president, secretary and treasurer. His salary is fixed at \$1,000 for the season. The board of directors is composed of Harry Smith of Lancaster; W. O. Anderson, Zanesville; M. G. Snyder, Akron, and A. C. Cook, Youngstown. It is optional with the schedule committee to arrange a schedule of either 128 or 140 games, extending from May 1 to Sept. 25. Umpires are to be appointed by President Morton. They will receive a stipulated salary and railway fare. The salary limit on players was fixed at \$1,500 for 1907. It was impossible to fix a limit for the coming season, as many teams have already been signed. For refusing to play on the ball field a team will be subject to a fine of \$200 or expulsion.

DROWNED IN TUNNEL

Bursting of Air Pipe Causes Disaster Beneath East River.

New York, Jan. 17.—Two negro tunnel workers were killed by suffocation and calisson disease, two were drowned, two others were seriously overcome, and the white foreman and assistant suffered severely in rescuing those who survived, when a compressed air pipe burst in the East river tunnel on Man O' War reef, opposite Forty-second street.

The bodies of the two drowned men still lie at the bottom of the shaft, 20 feet below the river level. These men were overwhelmed by the water that entered the shaft when the pressure was removed. The other two dead men were hoisted to the surface by the foreman and his assistant, who also rescued the two whose lives were saved. The foreman and his assistant left the bottom of the shaft and were hoisted to the river level with the bodies just in time to escape drowning and death by "the bends," as the dreaded calisson disease is called.

Brackett's Resolution Defeated.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 17.—The state senate defeated by a vote of 34 to 1 Senator Brackett's resolution requesting the resignation of United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew. The Democrats were excused from voting. Senator Brackett alone supported the resolution. This action followed a long debate opened by Senator Brackett in a speech of an hour and a quarter, in which he scathingly attacked Senator Depew, with an incidental denunciation of Senator Thomas C. Platt.

Mine Official Murdered.

Brownsville, Pa., Jan. 17.—An Italian who goes by the name of Charles Smith, alias Charlie Ross, stabbed Ed Rankin to death at Smock and made his escape, though pursued by a mob of infuriated miners. A telephone message from Braznell states that he has been caught there. Rankin was a well-known mine official.

Mrs. Chadwick Makes Buttonholes.

Columbus, O., Jan. 17.—Mrs. Cassie Chadwick, who has been two weeks to work for the past few days and who had been confined in the hospital at the female department of the penitentiary, has begun her duties with the other women convicts. She was set to work making buttonholes in shirts.

MADE PRINCE DEAD

Marshall Field, Chicago Multi-Millionaire, Succumbs to Dread Pneumonia.

UNCONSCIOUS WHEN END CAME

Deceased Rose from Poverty to Immense Wealth by Genius for Merchandising—Had Trade Connections All Over the World.

New York, Jan. 17.—Marshall Field of Chicago, millionaire merchant and a leader in the dry goods trade of the world, died at the Holland house in this city at 4 p. m. after an illness extending over more than a week, beginning with a bad cold and developing quickly into pneumonia, which affected both lungs.



MARSHALL FIELD.

Mr. Field, although 70 years of age, made a fight against the disease which the attending physicians characterized as being braver and stronger than would have been expected of a man many years his junior. Mrs. Field and other members of the family were with him when he lapsed into the period of unconsciousness which ended in his death. In an adjoining room were many persons prominent in the business and social life of Chicago, intimate associates of Mr. Field who had come to New York when the seriousness of his condition was made known to them.

Body Will Be Shipped to Chicago.

An outline of the funeral arrangements was not decided upon. The body will be taken to Chicago today in a special train over the New York Central & Lake Shore system. There will be no service of any sort in this city. It is planned to hold the funeral services in Chicago, either from the Field residence in Prairie avenue or from the First Presbyterian church, whose pastor, the Rev. Dr. Morrison, will in either case be the officiating clergyman. On board the special train, in addition to the members of the Field family, the friends who came on from Chicago will be passengers for the return trip.

A sinking spell early in the morning, which followed the remarkable rally of the previous day, presaged the coming of the end. The attending physicians first notified the members of the family and withdrew from the sick chamber. The message that the end was near was conveyed also to the members of the Chicago colony stopping in the hotel and they gathered in one of the rooms of the apartment.

Sick Man Knew End Was Near.

Mr. Field was told that he had but the slightest chance of recovery. During the periods of consciousness which marked the last 24 hours of his life he talked but little, seeming resigned and peaceful and occasionally expressing his appreciation of the fight his physicians had made for him. Mr. Field had been in consultation Sunday with his personal counsel from Chicago. He had felt that his condition was grave and had given almost constant thought to his business affairs.

With Mr. Field at his death, in addition to his wife, were Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr., Stanley Field, a nephew and son of Joseph N. Field of Manchester, England, and Mrs. Stanley Field. In the room adjoining were the attending physicians, Dr. Frank Billings of Chicago, Dr. E. G. Janeway and Dr. Walter B. James; William G. Beale of Chicago, Mr. Field's personal counsel; Mrs. Beale, Robert T. Lincoln, law partner of Mr. Beale; Marvin Huggitt, president of the Chicago & Northwestern railway; Allison Armour, Charles Lunn, Jr., Augustus N. Eddy, Mr. Field's brother-in-law; Miss Catherine Eddy, Mrs. Preston Gibson, Robert M. Fair, Norman B. Ream, Mrs. Gillette, a niece; Philip James, a nephew; Mr. and Mrs. John C. King and Mrs. Henry Diblee, a sister.

Fortune Estimated at \$100,000,000.

Marshall Field's wealth is estimated all the way from \$100,000,000 to twice that sum. He began life as a boy in a grocery store in a small town in Massachusetts, where he was born. His desire for a larger field led him to Chicago, where his talent for business soon gained him a partnership in a large firm. Later he

started in business for himself with two partners, one of whom was the late Levi Z. Leiter. Both of these partners subsequently withdrew from the firm, which then became Marshall Field & Co. and has so existed until the present.

PHILIPPINE BILL PASSES

Democrats Fail to Secure Republican Support for Amendments.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The Philippine tariff bill was passed by the house substantially as it came from the ways and means committee. The vote was 258 to 71. Rice was made subject to the same tariff as sugar and tobacco—25 per cent of the Dingley rates—and one or two changes were made as to language.

Republican opposition to the bill in the interest of American beet and cane sugar and tobacco tried out its strength early and gave up. This opposition refused to affiliate with Democratic efforts.

The bill admits goods the growth or product of the Philippine islands into the United States free of duty except sugar, tobacco and rice, on which a tariff of 25 per cent of the Dingley rates is levied. It provides that after April 1, 1909, there shall be absolute free trade each way between the United States and the Philippines. It also exempts Philippine goods coming to the United States from the export tax of those islands. Merchandise from either country is subjected to the internal revenue tax of the country in which such merchandise is withdrawn for consumption.

The president has sent to the senate the name of Rupert R. Bootham to be postmaster at Cadiz, O., and that of James R. Barr to be postmaster at Cambridge, O.

SPANIARD PRESIDES

OVER MOROCCAN CONFERENCE WHICH HOLDS ITS FIRST SESSION.

Algeciras, Spain, Jan. 17.—The delegates to the Moroccan conference began assembling shortly before 3 o'clock, causing a scene of great animation. The American delegation arrived at the town hall following the Spanish, French, German and British delegations. The fact that the French and British delegations drove to the conference together was noticed and commented upon.

The conference was opened at 3 o'clock, the Duke of Almodovar, the Spanish foreign minister, delivering the speech of welcome. Herr von Radowitz, chief of the German mission, proposed the Duke of Almodovar as president of the conference and the other countries represented, including the United States, seconded the proposal with the result that the duke was unanimously elected president.

During the course of his address the Duke of Almodovar said: "The powers have clearly shown their desire that order, peace and prosperity shall reign throughout Morocco. The sultan as well as the foreign governments desire this end, which is obtainable by introducing reforms upon the triple principle of the sovereignty of the sultan, the integrity of his territory and equal commercial treatment, namely, the open door. Mutual respect for our reciprocal interests and a sincere desire to conciliate them, must be, according to my view, our rule of conduct at this conference. Our own sentiment as well as the expectant attitude of the world dictates such a conciliatory solution."

The conference adjourned for the day at 3:55 p. m., after deciding to begin the next session with discussing the surveillance of contraband arms and then take up the question of financial reforms.

Ambassador White was most satisfied with the result of the meeting, as when the Duke of Almodovar emphasized the necessity for the independence of Morocco and the open door he was immediately and strongly seconded by the French and German delegates.

KANSAS HAS SHORTAGE

Discrepancy of \$78,000 in the State Treasurer's Office Discovered.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 17.—A total shortage in the Kansas state treasury of about \$78,000 is shown by the report of Accountant Morris, in the treasury examination just closed, according to a summary of the report prepared by Governor Hoch.

The report covers all the transactions made by the state treasurers from Jan. 1, 1898, to June 30, 1905, including the two full terms of former State Treasurer Frank Grimes and one term and six months of the administration of Thomas T. Kelly, the present state treasurer. The larger part of the shortage appears in the accounts of the office during the Grimes administration. Of the total of \$78,000 is due to missing coupons from bonds owned by the state school fund and \$18,000 is due to loss of interest on warrants issued by the territory of Oklahoma to the state of Kansas.

The Morris report makes sensational disclosures concerning the erasure of the "state property" stamp from the backs of coupons and the mutilation of records in the office of the state treasurer and state auditor.

PROBE WILL BE USED

Republican House Caucus Decides to Present Another Resolution.

KEATLY PREAMBLE TOO STRONG

Inquiry into Alleged Wickedness in Cincinnati Decided Upon—Local Option Bill for Counties Introduced by Senator Rose.

Columbus, O., Jan. 17.—At a caucus held last night by the Republican members of the house it was decided to support a resolution providing for a non-partisan investigation of Cincinnati municipal affairs. The Keatly resolution will not be accepted. A substitute will be introduced in the house today.

In the senate Mr. Rose of Washington introduced a county local option measure providing that on application of 25 per cent of the voters of a county the common pleas judge shall order an election. In the house Mr. Adler of Hamilton introduced a measure the general purpose of which is to give to municipalities the right to determine for themselves what kind of amusements and labor shall be permitted on Sunday within their corporate limits.

The house temperance committee organized by electing Mr. Woods of Medina secretary. The sentiment is toward passing just one temperance bill which shall cover all temperance bills introduced.

House resolutions—Mr. Frizell of Montgomery, to investigate the management of canals; Mr. Yost of Monroe, appropriating \$25,000 for soldiers' monument in Monroe county; Mr. Lybarger of Coshocton, to appoint a committee to investigate the bridge combine.

House bills—Reynolds of Cuyahoga, requiring employers who use armed guards to obtain permission of governor; Reynolds of Franklin, requiring railroads to automatic ash pans; Criswell of Marion, requiring manufacturers of patent medicines to designate on the label all ingredients; Hunt of Hamilton, making it unlawful for corporations to contribute to political campaigns; Roberts of Cuyahoga, to prohibit Sunday amusements for profit; Yost of Monroe, making it a felony to solicit or give campaign contributions; Ritter of Miami, compelling all parties to nominate candidates on the same day.

Senate bills—Harper of Hamilton, amending inheritance tax law so as to exclude bequest of less than \$5,000; West of Logan, making terms of judges of common pleas courts six years.

BLAME BALFOUR

UNIONIST PRESS BEGINNING TO THINK FORMER PREMIER POLITICAL JONAH.

London, Jan. 17.—The Unionist press takes a more hopeful view of the campaign. It is inclined to consider that the worst has passed and future pollings will show a Unionist rally. The fact that the Unionists retained five important seats at Liverpool and several in London is held to show that all has not been lost and the pollings at Birmingham are looked forward to with the keenest interest. An effort is made to demonstrate that the out-and-out tariff reformers have done better than have the nebulous followers of the Balfourian policy.

The Morning Post says: "There must be a reconstruction of the party and such reconstruction implies radical changes in the organization of the party with possible changes in its leaders and the substitution of definiteness of aim for ambiguity and compromise."

This is the most outspoken note that has so far been sounded by a responsible Unionist paper. In other papers, however, there are muttered complaints that Mr. Balfour has retained office too long and has failed to give his party a definite lead.

Though the feeling of party loyalty towards the former premier is very strong there is an almost equally strong feeling that he is largely responsible for the Unionist disasters.

ONE MORMON HAS ENOUGH

Renounces Faith Because of Practice of Polygamy.

Salt Lake, Utah, Jan. 17.—William Wolfe, professor of theology in Brigham Young college, a Mormon institution at Logan, Utah, has caused a stir in Mormon circles by renouncing his belief in the Mormon faith, refusing to pay his tithes and severing his relations with the college.

According to Prof. Wolfe his change of faith was due to a trip to Mexico, which satisfied him that the Mormon church had receded from the "Woodruff manifesto" and reinstated polygamous marriages. He found many young women who had recently entered into the plural marriage relation with leading elders of the Mormon church.

BANK CASHIER MISSING

Run on Washington National of Pittsburgh Ensues.

Pittsburg, Jan. 17.—As the result of the mysterious disappearance of S. C. Armstrong, cashier of the Washington National bank of this city, over three weeks ago, the depositors, mostly foreigners, started a run on the bank, the largest amount taken out by an individual depositor being \$14,000. The bank's deposits aggregate over \$1,000,000.

The officers of the bank said that the cashier has been missing for more than three weeks but stated emphatically that there was no discrepancy in his accounts. Every depositor making application for his money was promptly paid and the bank officials say there is plenty of funds to meet any demand which may be made. The police have been asked to search for the missing cashier.

Mr. Armstrong has always borne a good reputation and as his accounts are said to be straight, his prolonged absence has caused much concern.

MILITIA CALLED OUT

To Protect Negro Who Had Assaulted School Teacher.

Milford, Del., Jan. 17.—A hurry call for the militia was sent out late last night to prevent a mob getting into the jail to take out a negro accused of attempting to assault Miss Flora Booze, a school teacher, near here.

Conservative men pleaded with the crowd and as this did not stop them from showing their determination to create a disturbance appeals were sent to Attorney General Richards and Governor Lea. The Milford company of the state guard was summoned by Colonel Townsend and if further attempts are made to get the negro the soldiers will be sent from the armory to the jail.

The negro gives the name of John Long. When he accosted Miss Booze he knocked her down, filled her mouth with dirt and tore her clothing. She managed to free herself and screamed. The negro, becoming frightened, fled and hid in a swamp, where he was captured by a posse.

MINES ABANDONED

George Westinghouse's Long Quest for Copper Is Futile.

Vershire, Vt., Jan. 17.—After expending more than \$1,600,000 during the past six years in purchasing and working the copper field mines, for many years the third largest in the United States, George Westinghouse of Pittsburgh has abandoned his search for copper in the Vershire mountains and as a result the village is now practically deserted. Westinghouse's representatives declare that the copper vein is worthless.

Scores of miners and their families have left town and now there are not a dozen families where the population at one time was more than 1,000. Throughout the village all the dwellings formerly occupied by the employees are being sold and moved away or torn down. The machinery, boilers and furnaces are being blown up by dynamite.

Brown Asked to Take Action.

Harrisburg, Jan. 17.—A petition has been filed with Isaac B. Brown, secretary of internal affairs of Pennsylvania, asking him to take legal steps to compel the Pennsylvania Railroad company to abolish the practice of requiring a deposit of \$10 on mileage books.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago Jan. 18.—Favorable weather for fall sown wheat in the United States, improved weather in Argentina, and better industrial conditions in Russia weakened the wheat market here today. At the close wheat for May delivery was off 1/4¢. Corn was down 1/4¢. Oats showed a loss of 1/4¢. Closing quotations: Wheat, May, 88 1/2¢; 88 1/2¢; corn, May, 45 1/4¢; oats, May, 31 1/4¢.

PITTSBURG MARKETS—JAN. 18.

Corn—New yellow shelled, 48¢; new high mixed, 50¢; new yellow ear, 51¢.

Oats—No. 2 white, 36 1/2¢; 36 1/2¢; No. 3 white, 35 1/2¢.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$13.12.50; No. 2, \$11.50; No. 1 clover, \$10.75; No. 1 mixed, \$10.75; No. 11.25.

Eggs—Selected, 21¢.

Butter—Prints, 30¢; tubs, 29¢.

Cheese—New York full cream, new, 14¢; Ohio full cream, 14¢; Wisconsin Swiss, 15¢; Limburger, new, 13¢.

Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat, smooth steers, \$5.40; green, coarse and rough, fat steers, \$3.40; fat, smooth, dry fed, light steers, \$4.75; choice milch cows, \$35.50; medium to good milch cows, \$20.30; good, fat, smooth handy butchers' bulls, \$3.35; feeding steers, good style, weight and extra quality, \$3.50; fat steers, common to good quality, \$3.50; fair to choice stockers, \$2.85; \$3.40.

Calves—Veals, good to choice, \$5.50; \$5.25; veals, fair to good, \$5.00; heavy and thin calves, \$4.00.

Hogs—Good to prime heavy, \$5.00; choice medium weights, \$5.65; best heavy Yorkers, \$5.65; good light Yorkers, \$5.65; pigs, good to prime, \$5.65; \$5.65.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$5.00; good to choice mixed, \$5.00; \$5.00; fair to good mixed, \$4.50; \$4.50; and common, \$4.00; \$4.00; \$4.00.

Monday, \$4.00.

THE PRESIDENCY FOR MASSILLON

Emil P. Converse Re-elected
Sunday Afternoon.

A LARGE FEDERATION MEETING.

Gain of Over 1,200 Made in
Membership Last Year in
Stark County Federation of
Catholic Societies—The Next
Meeting in Canton.

The annual meeting of the Stark County Federation of Catholic Societies was held in St. Mary's school hall at 8 o'clock Sunday with one hundred and thirty delegates present. The meeting was the largest ever held by the society, which is now a little over three years old. The gain in membership during the past year was 1,200, making a total membership of 2,300. The next meeting will be held in Canton. The society meets quarterly.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Father Alten, of Navarre. President Emil P. Converse, of Massillon, was in the chair and had charge of the meeting. Secretary T. T. O'Malley, of Canton, read the minutes of the last meeting, which was held in Louisville.

Reports of committees contained one report for the admission of another society. There are thirty societies in the federation now in the county.

The committee appointed to make arrangements for masses to be said in the Stark county infirmary and workhouse reported that they received a cordial reception at both places and they were promised full co-operation with their plans. The county commissioners assured them that the chaplains who would be appointed to the two institutions would be compensated.

Several weeks ago the Rev. Father Fecht, of St. Paul's church, New Berlin, and the Rev. Father Reinhartz, assistant at St. Peter's church, Canton, were appointed by Bishop Horstmann as chaplains for the infirmary and workhouse, respectively. As soon as arrangements can be made for the time of services, the chaplains will assume their duties. The auditing committee reported that the books of the society were found to be correct.

The Rev. M. Vollmayer, pastor of St. Mary's church, Massillon, the Rev. Father Lillis, curate, and the Rev. Father Alten, of Navarre, made short addresses. Secretary O'Malley urged all members to attend the quarterly meetings and suggested that officers be elected who would surely discharge their duties to the fullest extent.

President Converse, of Massillon, was re-elected. The other officers were named as follows: John W. Frieberger, of St. John's commandery, Canton, first vice president; Miss Mary Fredericks, of Branch 381, L. C. B. A., Massillon, second vice president; T. T. O'Malley, Branch 2, C. M. B. A., Canton, secretary; F. J. Sisterhen, of St. Anthony's court, Catholic Order of Foresters, Canton, treasurer; John M. Dehnke, of Branch 10, C. M. B. A., Canton, marshal.

The executive board consists of the Rev. M. Vollmayer, of Massillon; the Rev. Clement Trieber, Canton; the Rev. Father Alten, Navarre; Sebastian Hamel, Massillon; William Blank, Canal Fulton; Philip L. Loew, Navarre; John W. Dwyer, Louisville; Joseph Berg, Canton; Mrs. Lucy Halter, Canton, and Charles Russ, Massillon.

The list of societies represented at the annual meeting was as follows: Branches 10 and 2 and Trieber Branch C. M. B. A., Canton; Branch 416, L. C. B. A., Canton; St. John's commandery, Knights of St. John, Canton; St. John's Ladies' Auxiliary No. 110, Canton; Branch 33, Catholic Ladies of Ohio, Canton; Branch 1, C. M. B. A., Alliance; Commandery 51, Knights of St. John, Massillon; Branch 58, Catholic Ladies of Ohio, Massillon; Branch 4, C. M. B. A., Massillon; Branch 381, L. C. B. A., Massillon; St. Mary's Commandery, Knights of St. John, Canton; Branch 129, L. C. B. A., Canton; Commandery 227, Knights of St. John, Navarre; St. Anthony's and St. Charles' Court, Catholic Order of Foresters, both of Canton; St. John's Total Abstinence Society, Canton; St. Mary's Court, Catholic Order of Foresters, Massillon; Branch 77, C. M. B. A., Canal Fulton; St. Peter's Benevolent Society, West Brookfield; Branch 33, C. M. B. A., Massillon; Canton Court, Catholic Order of Foresters, Canton; Branch 3, C. M. B. A., Louisville; St. Clement's Society, Navarre; Branch 18, C. M. B. A., Navarre; St. Paul's Court, Catholic Order of Foresters, Massillon.

Don't use harsh physics. The reaction weakens the bowels, leads to chronic constipation. Get Doan's Regulator. They operate easily, tone the stomach, cure constipation.

PERRY TP. SCHOOLS.

Report for the Fourth Month,
Ending January 5

Following is the report of Perry township schools for the fourth month in the school year, ending January 5, 1906:

District No. 2 (Pleasant Valley)—Present every day: Edna, Edith, Hattie and Randolph Byerly, Helen Gruber, Mabel Wells, Alice Kryder, Florence Bailey, Ernest and Charlie Jacobs, Edmund Stephan, Paul and Louis Gruber, John Hoffner, Walter Stephan, Ralph Brown, Walter Bailey, Monroe Thompson. Missed one day: Nellie Feather, Edith Beiner, Esther Detweiler, Howard Cornany and Eva Winold. Walter E. Rinehart, teacher.

District No. 3 (Freemans)—Present: Eva Jolley, Jennie and Ida Scott, Irene Nauman, Hilda Camp, Isabella Spuhler, Curtis Rogers, Jasper Norris, Frank Underbrink, Lloyd Landis. W. H. Sneezy, teacher.

District No. 4 (Millersburg)—Present: Albert Zollars, Clarence Bechtel, Joseph Custer, George Kocher, Willie Kocher, Charles Wolf, Elva Culler, Ida Kocher, Zelina Smith, Nora Custer, Florence Dannemiller, Edith Dannemiller, Lucy Foltz Cecelia Deville, Chauncey Miller. Missed one day: Earl Dice, Ralph Dannemiller, Helen Zollars, Frances Miller. Ruth M. Grant, teacher.

District No. 5 (Center)—Present: Lottie and Russell Umbenhour, Alda Schwieler, Gertrude, Thomas and Orton Altland, Forest Doll, Vernon Jones, Ernest Fuller, Carl Hintz, Ralph Stern and Fred Wetzel. Missed one day: Dora Wetzel, Nina Hintz, Herbert and Jesse Doll, Ralph Miller. Ira M. Smith, teacher.

District No. 6 (Sheidlers)—Present: Homer Au, Jesse Brown, Paul Schroyer, Hazel and Elsie Trase, Florence Schroyer, Inez Stark, Ruth Stark, Catharine and Carloline Numbers, Vergie Leifer, Homer Mook, Ross Isler. Missed one day: Ida Krabill, Jacob Schroyer, Allen Foltz, Neal Foltz, James Robinson. S. D. Trase, teacher.

District No. 7 (Richville)—Grammar department—Present: Mary Hofer, Bertha Bowman, Pearl Kime, Margaret Keller, Alice Gallatin, Harry Keller, George Custer, Clyde Bowman, Ralph Smith, John Stump, Harvey Goodman, William Goodman, Arnold and Victor Krantz, Ernest Gallatin, Calvin and Arnold Custer, Charles Klick, Oscar Kime. Missed one day: Clyde Metzgar. I. F. Dice, teacher.

Primary department—Present: Susie Hofer, Daniel and Esther Keller, Mary Klick, Lester Custer, Golda Malcut, Hazel Bowman, Della Spindler, Anna Shoup, Ida Spindler, Paul Shuler, Arthur Gallatin, Ralph Goodman, Albert and Harry Aeschbacher. Missed one day: Irene Keller, Minnie Goodman, Harlem Smith, Grace M. Graybill, teacher.

District No. 8 (Murrays)—Present: Anna and Clara Beck, Olive, Boyd, Earl, Ward and Blanche Bricker, Lucy Eberly, Elva, Clark, Harold, Florence and Stella Smith, Willis Holt, Arthur Paul, Rufus Miller. Missed one day: Earl Eberly, Willie Nehls, Lucy Nehls, Samuel Myers, Grace L. Putman, teacher.

District No. 9 (Riverside)—Present: Albert Ramsire, Albert Leading, William Neisel, John Leading, William Fisher, Ralph Earl, Pauline Neisel, Lila and Florence Bryce, Minnie Moss, Matilda Neisel. Missed one day: George Wilcopolske, James Bryce, Clarence Fisher, Victor McCarty, Barbara Berens, Clara Lerch, Frances Snyder, Jacob E. McFarren, teacher.

District No. 10 (Genoa)—Present: Clement Indorf, Russell Hagy, Grace Mauger, Ralph Doll, Marie Brown, Corwin Schneider, Austin Young, Carl Streiber, Richard Little, Rachel Allen, Elmer Leiniager, Howard and Clyde Brothers, Ralph Indorf, Helen Crone, Daisy Fasnacht, Stella Leiniager, Ella Indorf, Hazel and Lavern Doll, Wade and Clark McCuen, Marion Wagner, Abram Fasnacht, Earl McPheter, Jacob Mauger. Missed one day: Alfred, John and Jacob Maurer, Maurice Mauger, Dorothea Little, Grace Brown, John Brothers, Ethel Brothers, Orlando and Clara Schneider. William H. Hill, teacher.

Genoa, enrollment 44, per cent of attendance 97; Richville, grammar, enrollment 25, per cent 96; Richville, primary, enrollment 21, per cent 96; Sheidlers, enrollment 28, per cent 94; Millersburg, enrollment 24, per cent 92; Murrays, enrollment 29, per cent 91; Center, enrollment 21, per cent 91; Freemans, enrollment 28, per cent 89; Riverside, enrollment 44, per cent 81; Pleasant Valley, enrollment 58, per cent 80.

G. H. WALTER, Supt.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO. Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Ice cream soda served all winter at Richelimer's.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

They Were Chosen for For-
est City Motor Car Co.

H. A. CROXTON MADE PRESIDENT

W. E. N. Hemperly is Secretary
and Treasurer—Capital Stock
of \$50,000 Has Been Sub-
scribed—Two Cars Have Been
BUILT.

From present indications, Massillon is about to have another industry added to its business interests in the operation on a large scale of the plant of the Forest City Motor Car Company. Persons interested in the manufacture of this automobile have been engaged for many weeks perfecting the machine and making two samples. These have been completed and the company is now about ready to start in its work.

A meeting of the stockholders of the company was held Saturday and Messrs. H. A. Croxton, F. F. Taggart, W. E. Stone, F. L. Hemperly, I. M. Taggart, L. A. Koons and W. E. N. Hemperly were elected directors. The officers elected were H. A. Croxton, president; W. E. Stone, vice president, and W. E. N. Hemperly, secretary and treasurer. All of the \$50,000 capital stock was subscribed.

With reference to the company and its prospects, Secretary Hemperly said Monday:

"The company has completed its two Jewel models, which are a runabout of the piano box type and a Stanhope type. These cars differ from the little runabout seen upon the streets last fall in that they have a double chain drive instead of rope, and that they have a reverse speed and forward speed of from one to sixteen miles an hour. The control of the car is excellent and the engine shows ample power and speed for this class of automobile, and Mr. Stone has been highly complimented upon the attractive appearance of the car. The company proposes to sell these cars in standard finish for \$400 and \$500 respectively.

"The old table company's plant is being equipped with the best class of modern machinery and the company hopes to have from fifty to one hundred men at work within the next sixty days. The business will be handled in a safe and conservative manner and with the apparent demand for this kind of motor cars the officers believe they have a fair chance to build up a good manufacturing industry for the city."

The company has received many orders and for this reason cannot long continue the offer made to residents of Massillon and vicinity a short time ago in which the company guaranteed to keep the cars purchased here in repair.

OFFICERS RE-ELECTED.

Meeting of Stark County Agri-
cultural Society.

At the meeting of the Stark County Agricultural Society in the court house, Canton, Saturday afternoon, all of the old officers were chosen for another term by acclamation of the directors, with the exception of the marshal. J. H. Yoder was elected to this office to succeed Samuel Correl, of Plain township, who intends moving from his farm to Canton.

The officers for the ensuing year are: President, J. J. Snyder, Paris; vice president, Jesse Teeters, Alliance; treasurer, H. A. Wise, Canton; secretary, J. H. Lehman, Canton; F. J. Bordner, Canton, superintendent of art hall; W. B. Shanafelt, Canton, superintendent of horticultural hall; J. J. Lutz, Navarre, superintendent of feed department; J. H. Yoder, Nimishillen township, marshal; W. H. Welker, Waynesburg, superintendent of police.

It was decided by the directors to hold the next county fair on September 25, 26, 27 and 28. The directors will meet Friday morning, February 2, at 9 o'clock, when the appointment of the standing committees will be made and the premium list for the fair revised. The directors desire all persons who have suggestions to offer concerning the list to appear and present them. The meeting will be held at the court house.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, Jan. 8, 1906.

LADIES
Meyers, Mrs. Anne
Ring, Helen

Handah, Bernard
Graber, Frank
Kine, H. Jacob
Richard, Emiel
Smith, Wm. F.
Wells, Burd

MISCELLANEOUS
The Brewster Coal Co
Persons calling for the above named let-
ters will please say advertised
Louis A. Koons, P. M.

TEACHERS' PETITION. It Will Recommend Legislation by Ohio Assembly.

The legislation committee of the Stark County Teachers' Institute is drafting a number of suggestions relative to school laws, for presentation to the state assembly. The first session of the committee has been held, and another will take place Saturday, January 20, in the high school building, Canton, when a final decision will likely be reached on the recommendations. Among the things advocated by members of the committee for incorporation in the petition, are the following:

First—Favorable for township school supervision, but not county supervision.

Second—That members of township boards of education receive a salary.

Third—That boards in townships and cities be elected on a non-partisan plan, the names of candidates to be placed on the ballot without designating their politics.

Fourth—That boards of education be given the power to fix the tax levy for school purposes, independent of the board of review.

The members of the legislative committee are as follows: W. S. Ruff, Canton, chairman; J. W. Guthrie, of Alliance; James Collier, of Massillon; J. H. Himes, of Beach City; J. W. Fierstos, of Jackson township; L. L. Delap, of Canton township.

FOOT CRUSHED BETWEEN CARS

Accident Happened to Harry
Moore Monday Morning.

LEFT FOOT WAS AMPUTATED.

The Member was Caught Be-
tween the Bumpers—The
Right Foot was Not Injured
—Son of Yardmaster Moore.

Because of an accident in the Colum-
bia yards of the Wheeling & Lake Erie
at 10 o'clock Monday morning, Harry
Moore, aged 16 years, a car checker,
suffered the amputation of his left
foot just above the ankle, at Mt. Airy
hospital, Monday afternoon. Young
Moore is a son of James Moore, yard-
master in the terminal yards.

He was on a moving train, which
was going at a slow rate, and was at-
tempting to cross to another part of
the yards. The train suddenly stopped
and caught Moore's left foot between
the bumpers. It was mashed. The
right foot was not seriously injured,
although the heel of the shoe was
caught between the bumpers and torn
from the rest of the shoe. The acci-
dent occurred in the west end yards
while a train was being made up. The
duties of a car checker take him to
all parts of the terminal yards. He
was on duty at the time of the acci-
dent.

Moore was given attention as soon
as the accident occurred. A bandage
was placed around the injured mem-
ber, he was placed in a caboose and
brought to the West Main street sta-
tion and from there taken to Mt. Airy
hospital in John & Doll's ambulance.
Physicians were called and the foot
was amputated just above the ankle.
Moore retained consciousness during
the entire trip to the hospital. The
flow of blood had been stopped before
he was brought out of the yards. His
father accompanied him to the hospi-
tal.

This is the fourth accident of a seri-
ous nature in the yards in the past ten
days. Three were injuries to limbs and
one was fatal, the latter being the ac-
cident which caused the death of the
late Arthur Strawn.

WE
NEVER
ADVISE
GLASSES
EXCEPT
WHEN
NECESSARY.

HAWVER,
GRADUATE OPTICIAN
17 S. Erie.

Bear in mind that the Want
Columns are a good investment.

EVENING TOILETS.

EXCEPTIONAL GOWNS AND A NEW
PIECE LACE BLOUSE.

Charming Details of a Very Chic
Empire Robe—Lace Redingote Over
a Silk Mousseline Skirt—A Dainty
and Useful Blouse.

The evening gown being the garment
of importance just now, two very
charming specimens of its true Pa-
risian aspect are here sketched. The
first represents an empire robe in rose
crepe de chine, embroidered with green
silk crowns. Guipure and lace are in-
crusted round the base of the full
skirt. A silk sash is draped up under
the arms to finish high up toward the
middle of the back with a small di-
rectoire bow, while a lace bolero ar-
rangement fastens the corsage.

The second drawing depicts a guipure
redingote over a silk spotted mous-
seline skirt, incrustated with medallions
of lace and ribbon.

Piece lace enters largely into the
composition of the evening blouse of



GOWNS FOR IMPORTANT FUNCTIONS.

the second sketch. This lace is laid in
broad strips, divided and outlined by
insertion, down the fronts, so that
there appears more of the lace than of
the material itself, and it is used also
as deep cuffs on the sleeves. The ma-
terial, be it crepe de chine, silk mus-
lin or Japanese silk, and practically any
such fabric is suitable, as is confined to
the mere sides and smartly cut double
cuffs. The cuffs, which are left trans-
parent, are added because such sleeves
are very useful on occasions, but they
can be omitted at will, when a pretty
elbow sleeve results. These sleeves
demand a tight lining to the elbow to
hold the puffs in place. This may be
of the thinnest muslin or even net if
the material is semitransparent and is
the sole representative of lining in the
blouse. The back is an exact replica of
the front, the necessary opening being
secured beneath the center strip of in-
sertion by small pearl buttons and a
fly.

The pompadour taffeta coat and habit
corsage of lace, with a touch of ermine
on the décolletage, is a style to satisfy
women who seek something exception-
al but decidedly tasteful in dress. Sim-
ple skirts of velours souple, mousseline,



EVENING BLOUSE.

lace and taffeta are effectively embel-
lished by these dainty little evening
jackets.

Simplicity is not economical, but it is
fashionable—that is, simplicity of a cer-
tain kind has the result of a revolution
against overdressing. Rich stuffs, great
perfection in making and garments
that fit are now the watchword of the
mode.
AMY VARNUM.

When Eggs Are Scarce.

When eggs are high one may be eco-
nomical in many ways. For setting
coffee I break an egg into a jelly glass,
fill it with granulated sugar and mix
thoroughly, cover closely and use a half
teaspoonful to a pot of coffee. This
will keep any length of time. For
pumpkin pies I use but one egg to a
pie and one tablespoonful of flour. No
one can tell the difference. For a cus-
tard pie, two eggs and a tablespoonful
of flour, says a Ladies' World corre-
spondent.

It May Be So.

When a baby raises a vicious wall it
is more likely that his knees are cold
than that his temper is hot. The active
little creatures so easily kick their
clothing loose. A little rubbing or
toasting before an open fire will relieve
baby and his audience.—Exchange.

THE GIRL LOAFER.

She Who Spends Her Time in Doing
Absolutely Nothing.

A girl loafer—that does not sound
very pretty, does it? And yet there
are a good many girls whom the title
fits. In other words, there are girls
who spend their time doing absolutely
nothing. Circumstances do not render
it necessary for them to earn their
living, and so they stay at home and
flitter the precious moments away in
useless pursuit or idleness. Don't a
good many of them lie in bed in the
morning and let their mothers get up
and get breakfast? And don't you
think they also dress up in their best
clothes and spend the afternoon en-
joying themselves while their mothers
stay home and prepare the evening
meal? And when they are home they
spend their time reading trashy nov-
els or trimming equally trashy hats.

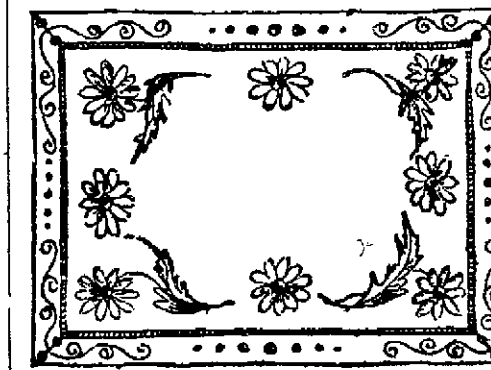
When a girl goes to a party and is
late in getting to bed, she looks on it
as quite proper and natural that she
should be in bed late the next morn-
ing, and all of the family accepts the
fact as a matter of course. But if the
mother is up half the night with an
ailing baby, neither her lazy daughter
nor any other member of the family
seems to think it necessary that she
should stay in bed and make up her
broken sleep. Perhaps if some of these
girls could appreciate the enormous
value of time they would not waste
it. Our lives are such tiny drops in
the ocean of time, and we can never,
never call back one precious lost
minute.

Dear girls, don't allow yourselves to
be called by that ugly word "loafer,"
and yet you will be if you deserve it.
If your brothers lie around the house
all day, half dressed and doing noth-
ing, they would be called loafers, so
why not you as well as they? Loafing
is a habit that grows on one with
fatal rapidity, and unless you want to
be held irrevocably in its clutches you
must break away from it at once.—
Detroit News-Tribune.

THE CARVING CLOTH.

A Pretty One Adds a Dainty Touch to
the Dinner Table.

A carving cloth is a necessity if one
has any regard for the dainty spot-
lessness of the tablecloth, and it is as
easy to have a pretty carving cloth—
one that will add to the appearance of
the table—as it is to have a plain one.
No really careful housekeeper allows
her table to be laid without the pro-
tective cloth beneath the dish of meat.



EMBROIDERED CARVING CLOTH.

The one shown in the illustration is
durable as well as ornamental and in-
volves only a moderate amount of la-
bor. The material is Belgian linen.
The flowers are embroidered with
white, shaded with palest gray, and
the leaves with delicate greens. The
edge is hemmed and hemstitched, and
on the hem the scrolls and disks are
embroidered with white.

Soft Castile Soap.

Many persons who cannot use castile
soap for the face and hands will find it
agrees perfectly with the body and in
that case is better for the bath than
any other soap. One of the most con-
venient things to have on every wash-
stand is a jar of soft castile soap. This
is made by scraping a cake of pure
soap and adding about a pint and a
half of water. Put them together into
a saucepan and stand over a brisk
heat, but not one that will boil the
liquid. When the soap is dissolved
pour into a wide mouthed jar. When
the mixture cools it will be jelly. This
is excellent to have by to rub on the
hands when washing, diluted with
more water to which a couple of
pinches of soda are added. It is a
harmless and cleansing shampoo to be
rubbed into the head, which is then
rinsed thoroughly.

Tact in Dress.

Tact in dress is necessary to every
woman who hopes to become repre-
sentative of that refinement which is
the chief ornament of womanhood or
girlhood. It is rare that one sees
French people dressed out of keeping
with their surroundings or position. In
the latter half of the nineteenth cen-
tury a noted woman of France, Mme.
de Girardin, said: "Style ought in-
evitably to vary according to position
and age. It should fit itself to the for-
tune, to the habits, to the form, to
the circumstances and, indeed, to every
detail in the life of those who wish to
appear its leader." This truism is as
real today as at the time it was writ-
ten, but unfortunately outside of la
belle France this fitting of self to one's
sphere is honored more in the breach
than in the observance.

Pantry Shelves.

A fine idea for pantry shelves is to
use two coats of white paint and then
a finishing coat of white enamel. Wash
the shelves with cold water as soon as
the enamel dries, and then it will
harden quickly. Over this place no
oilcloth or papers, but leave the shelves
bare, and notice the improvement.
Since there are no covers under which
crumbs can collect, there is no encour-
agement for mice, the enamel is easily
wiped off with a damp cloth, and with
such a finish it is never necessary to
clean the entire pantry at once. It
keeps clean all the time.

AIRSHIP TRIP TO POLE

Expert Sees Value In Walter Wellman's Voyage.

WILL CROSS VAST UNMAPPED AREA

Ernest De Koven Leffingwell, who will explore northern seas, expects important geographical results from the expedition—Milwaukee Weather Official Thinks Journalist Will Reach North Pole.

Ernest de Koven Leffingwell, who with a former comrade on the first Baldwin-Ziegler expedition will head a geographical exploration journey to unexplored polar seas north of Alaska next summer, predicted that Walter Wellman's flight in an airship toward the pole would be of great value to the science of geography, says the Chicago Record-Herald. He believes, however, that a week's sailing through the northern air currents will not be long enough to give any comprehensive meteorological results and says that practically no geological, zoological and pendulum observations of the kind ordinarily taken by the scientific investigators on polar expeditions can be taken from an airship.

Mr. Leffingwell, who as a research worker in the department of geology at the University of Chicago will go up for his doctor's degree with a thesis on "The Glaciation of Lake Chelan, Washington" next spring, was in charge of the scientific work in the first Baldwin-Ziegler expedition and spent the year 1901-02 in Franz Josef Land.

On the scientific possibilities of Mr. Wellman's expedition he said:

"Even if Mr. Wellman does not reach the pole, he will traverse a large unexplored area. That in itself will make the expedition worth all the expenditure and risk required. Millions are spent for telescopes with which to make maps of Mars, and there are endless regions of our own sphere which are not mapped. One cannot imagine a better way to make geographical investigations than from an airship. Those on the Wellman expedition will be able to get a bird's eye view of the area traversed. Their view will not be obstructed by piles of snow and ice, as is that of men in sledges. The geographical results alone ought to be enough to make the Wellman expedition truly great.

"It is proposed to take a meteorological observer along. I doubt if meteorological results of any value can be obtained in a week's stay in the polar regions. Observations of wind and weather have to be made for a considerable period to be of such value as to cover a region's condition scientifically.

As to the method of transportation to be adopted by Mr. Wellman, Mr. Leffingwell compared the adventure to starting across the ocean in the first steamboat constructed.

"If Santos-Dumont first demonstrates in the temperate zone that he can travel 700 miles to a definite point by means of a dirigible balloon, then Mr. Wellman will not be taking large chances," said Mr. Leffingwell. "I am not an expert in aeronautics, but I am certain that unless they first demonstrate ability to travel a long distance they will be taking desperate chances. But if they can do this, then they will have the very best possible method of polar travel. If they once get an airship to the pole there will be no question about the return trip. The wind will blow them back to civilization."

On his expedition Mr. Leffingwell will share a joint leadership with a Dane, Captain Ejnar Mikkelsen. The expense will amount to \$10,000. Rev. C. W. Leffingwell of St. Mary's school, Knoxville, Ill., father of the scientific explorer, has provided half the sum, and Captain Mikkelsen has raised the other \$5,000. The Royal Geographical society of London has endorsed the Leffingwell-Mikkelsen plans and offered the use of equipment from the outfit of the antarctic expedition made in the Discovery. The expedition will start in the early summer.

"We will explore in the Beaufort sea, north of Alaska, and will go looking for land, which it seems certain is there, but which has never been explored by geographers," said Mr. Leffingwell when interviewed on his plans. "Vague reports that there is land in the Beaufort sea have been brought by whalers and Eskimos, and the tidal conditions on the shore of Alaska give evidence of such land, but it has never been seen by those making geographical study. We shall start to look for it by the middle of May. There will be four men in the party, all of whom have had arctic experience. We may go down the Mackenzie river, sending out freight by whalers, but it is more likely that we will have our own boat."

Mr. Leffingwell is thirty-one years old, strong in physique, having been prominent in athletics at Trinity and Chicago and having served as a seaman on the battleship Oregon in the Spanish-American war. He has spent three summers making geological investigations in the mountains of Wyoming, Colorado and Washington. Part of his graduate study was in physics.

Major H. B. Hersey, who succeeds Dr. Wilson in charge of the weather bureau at Milwaukee, believes the Wellman-Chicago Record-Herald expedition, of which he is to be a member, will reach the north pole, says a Milwaukee dispatch. Major Hersey is a warm friend of Mr. Wellman and had a long talk with him just before he left Washington for New York to take the steamer for France.

"Mr. Wellman is enthusiastic over

the project," said Major Hersey. "It will be only a sail of about thirty-six to forty-eight hours through unobtruded space, and the airship will be large enough to accommodate the expedition comfortably. It will be about 180 feet in length, long enough to give them all the room they want to exercise in. The trip will be delicious. It will be like a summer's sail—far different from the usual polar expedition. At the time of year when the sail will be made—I do not think it will be next summer, however—the sun shines day and night in those regions, and the air is balmy and pleasant.

"The government is taking a lively interest in this expedition. It has full confidence in Mr. Wellman, who has once before shown his intrepidity. As an attaché of the weather bureau I will accompany him to make scientific researches and collect data, which no doubt will prove valuable. I know it means 'Get there or bust,' and I do not expect that it will be a case of 'bust'.

"While in Washington I discussed the subject with Professor Moore. At that time he thought I would not care to go, but I assured him I would be very glad of the assignment. I am very much pleased to know that he considered my application favorably.

"The usual method of trying to reach the pole is hazardous and laborious compared with Mr. Wellman's plan. Think of gliding through space compared with spending many months' toil in laboriously climbing five or six miles a day over ice and snow with manifold dangers hovering over you all the time! Quite a difference indeed. You will see that he will turn the trick and return successful."

JOKE ON JOHN DREW.

Hunted to Get to a Boston Matinee That Didn't Take Place.

New Year's day of 1906 will linger in the memory of John Drew. The actor had to charter a private car to get him from New York to Boston in time for a scheduled matinee. But for some reason the matinee did not come off, and Mr. Drew doubts if he began the new year in just the right way, says the New York Times.

Mr. Drew had been playing at the Hollis Street theater, Boston, in "De Lancey." On Sunday, the day before New Year's, he came down to New York to fulfill a number of social obligations, expecting to get away on a late train. At the Players' club, of which Mr. Drew is now president, there was so much to occupy his attention, it being founder's night, that by the time he was ready to leave the last train to Boston was well on its way. No regular train that followed would get him there in time for the matinee.

After much negotiation a Pullman was attached to the newspaper train leaving the Grand Central over the New York, New Haven and Hartford at 2:15 a. m. On reaching Boston Mr. Drew had plenty of time to rest and then started for the theater.

He was not pleased when he discovered on arriving at the playhouse that no matinee was to be given. Perhaps some one will share the expense of that special car.

Diving For Sponges.

The practicability of the method now being employed extensively in the sponge industry in procuring this product is no longer in doubt, and a large percentage of the Tarpon Springs (Fla.) vessels are changing from the old method of hooking to the new one of diving, and in order to successfully accomplish desired results with the diving method it was thought necessary to employ Greeks, who are accustomed to the work, as it seemed doubtful whether many of those who have followed the hooking process would care to don the helmet and leaden shoes and pull sponge with from thirty to sixty feet of water overhead, says the Tarpon Springs News. But recent experiments by a few have demonstrated that a little practice and confidence, together with a good physical condition, are all that is needed to become a diver. Already a number of our native spongers have become proficient in this line, and the probabilities are that in the near future a large percentage of the catch will be obtained in this manner.

To Govern Auto Overspeeding.

A correspondent in Harper's Weekly makes what would seem to be a practical suggestion for the regulation of automobile overspeeding. Let some inventor, he says, set his brains to work and furnish automobilists with an attachment which will automatically give them a record, but meanwhile "let the local authorities devote a portion of the fines they receive to marking off the roads in eighths of a mile in a manner that will give drivers a chance to regulate their speed to the conditions imposed." If this is done, he says, local communities will get fewer fines, "but there will be more conformity to the law."

Electricity and Chinese.

As the completion of the electric tramway in Singapore draws near the rumors among ignorant natives grow apace. The latest is that 500 Chinese heads must be procured and buried under the power house before the "kreta hantu" can start running. In consequence of this rickshaw coolies refuse to take fares into the country districts at night.

Oddity in Potatoes.

The latest novelty in vegetables is a black potato, which has been sent to a well known seed merchant of London. This eccentric tuber came from the Congo and is said to have an excellent flavor. It is especially recommended for ornamental cookery and in salads.

SAFETY ON THE OCEAN

How Wireless Telegraphy Robs Old Neptune of Terrors.

MEANS OF AVERTING DISASTERS

Records For 1905 Show Numerous Rescues Brought About Through This Medium—Aerograms Already Have Become a Tremendous Factor in Making Ships Practically Safe.

Demonstration of the practical worth of wireless telegraphy has been the object sought by Rear Admiral Manney of the bureau of equipment ever since the time the charge of the wireless work of the government was concentrated in his office, says a Washington special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune. Principally this work has been along the line of making the system, which now extends on the Atlantic coast from northernmost Maine to Key West and then jumps across to Guantanamo, to Culebra and Colon, on the isthmus, just as accurate and reliable as would be a system of land wires and ocean cables.

A second matter and an important one in the view of the bureau is the work done by wireless telegraphy in the way of saving life and property at sea.

In order to definitely ascertain the present value of the wireless stations of the navy in this matter Rear Admiral Manney recently sent a request to the wireless station at Newport, R. I., Commander Albert Greaves in charge, asking for a report.

In reply he learned of the following instances in which wireless telegraphy in 1905 played an important part:

Jan. 3.—The Pilgrim reported that it had run down a schooner in the sound and asked that a tug be sent to the rescue.

Feb. 5.—Lightship No. 61 wired that it was jammed in the ice and in a dangerous position off Dumpling rocks. The list was sent to its assistance and the lightship saved.

March 31.—The Manitou was reported with a thrust shaft fractured, and the report was forwarded to the ship's agents.

June 1.—The station notified the lightship on Nantuxet shoals to watch for a motor boat adrift.

Aug. 20.—A message was received from the lightship that the British steamer Korranah had its low pressure piston broken, and the news was forwarded to the agents. The Chattahoochee on the same day reported that it had passed a sunken wreck dangerous to navigation, and the news was given through the wireless station to the press, the hydrographic office and navigators.

Sept. 21.—German oil ship Poebus reported that it had had a collision with an unknown steamer in a fog at night.

Sept. 22.—While the Columbia was searching for the derelict Warren a telegram from the Philadelphia Maritime exchange was received giving the latest known location of the wreck. This was transmitted to the Columbia and enabled it to find and destroy the derelict two days later.

Dec. 8.—Steamer Cowrie reported passing the brigantine Harry Smith under a jury rudder. The information was sent to its owners.

Dec. 9.—The German steamer Bayonne reported that one of its main boilers was leaking, that it was returning to New York and asked that a tug be sent to meet it. The request was transmitted.

Dec. 10.—Lightship No. 58 reported that it was in distress on Nantuxet shoals and asked help. Assistance was sent from Boston, and, although the ship was lost, all hands were saved.

In comment upon this record Commander Greaves writes, "This shows what a tremendous factor wireless telegraphy is destined to become in ameliorating and, in many cases, altogether averting disasters on the high seas."

Decorator of His Own Coffin.

James A. Callis of Kansas City, Mo., sixty-six years old, a retired capitalist, has adopted a novel fad to pass the remainder of his days, says a Kansas City special dispatch to the Chicago Record-Herald. Callis recently learned the art of burning designs on wood. He filled his home with specimens of his skill, bestowed burnt wood offerings on all his neighbors, and then for lack of anything else to decorate he had a "blank" coffin made and has begun to decorate it for his own use. He has decorated the sides with scrolls, leaving just enough room for the handles. An inscription, "At Rest," has been burnt in the center of the lid and is surrounded with artistic designs. The head and foot of the lid have been inlaid with figures representing lilies of the valley. It is probably the only coffin of its kind in the world.

The New Literature.

No more we buy the magazines. For reasons literary. To thrill at blood and thunder tales Or laugh at stories merry; No more we look for Conan Doyle's Or Kipling's latest prosing—We merely ask, "This magazine, Pray, what is it exposing?"

'Tis vain to talk of essays rare; All eulogies we'll shorten. 'Tis vain to tell of subtle tales By Mrs. Edith Wharton. The literary era now Apparently is closing—We buy no tale for what it is, But what it is exposing.

So bow to Lawson, Conan Doyle, And to Miss Tarbell, Kipling. Oh, budding scribbler, curse Standard Oil; Assault insurance, striping! Burst forth in furious ire against Or Homer, Shakespeare, Balzac! Of This era of exposing.

Thomas R. Ybarra in New York Times.

COMING HONOR FOR COOKS.

Culinary Art to Take a High Place Says University Professor.

"The time is coming when the art of cookery will be honored," declared Professor Charles R. Henderson of the University of Chicago to the members of the Evanston Woman's club the other day, says the Chicago Post. "But that time will not come until some unpleasant things have been done. There will be no good service as long as the immoral and inefficient have equal access to such employment. It will not come until the employer takes some account of the character of the employee and not until the intelligence bureau has been reformed.

"There is a larger sphere for the cook than for any typewriter operator or typesetter or factory employee, but until that profession is put upon a recognized basis there will be few young women who care to enter it. The day of Sairy Gump has passed away, and the trained nurse has taken her place, and so the ignorant cook must give way to the trained employee in the kitchen.

"There only are two justifications for domestic employment. One of these is in order that not gadabouts, drones or talkers, but honest, sincere workers may gain culture, and the other is that the servant herself may better her social condition through association with her employers, who are better situated. As wrong as slavery was, it had in many instances this good effect, that the negroes received instruction in methods of work and by imitation learned good English and manners.

"Domestic service indeed originated in slavery, and the traditions of slavery still are much alive in it and among the American people. In domestic employment it is not alone the service that is sold, but the personality of the employed—the nerves, the brain, the feeling and the heart. It is not purely a business transaction. There can be no purely business transaction about it. Something else enters into the deal, and while there may be a legal contract that is definite, there is a difference between legal and economic freedom.

"The real test of culture is not how we treat each other, but how we treat those over whom we have power. The real test of womanhood is in how well you have learned to discover the woman in your female servant, and unless you have learned to do this all your cooking lessons, your college courses and your learned research counts for nothing."

TEST OF WOOLER'S DEVOTION

Clergyman's Plan to End Visits of Beaus at a Seemly Hour.

A Presbyterian clergyman of Philadelphia, with two popular daughters, has discovered a new way to end the visits of their beaux at a seemly hour, a plan which might appeal to lay families as well, says the Philadelphia Record.

For a number of years it has been a custom of this good man to hold evening worship after supper, always concluding the prayers with a short discourse. Things went very well until the daughters began to receive the attentions of young men and begged off or stole away to make their evening toilets. Then the minister changed the devotional hour until 10 o'clock in the evening.

This reform created an upheaval, but the father insisted, and at the stroke of 10 the visiting young men are now left two alternatives—either to leave or join with the family in prayer, and it has proved a severe test of their devotion for the daughters when those not prayerfully inclined stick it out, sermon and all.

WIVES AS TEACHERS.

Chicagoan Says They Ought to Replace Unmarried Women.

If married women could be induced to displace the unmarried women now employed as teachers in grammar and high schools the solution of many problems would be reached. This is the view recently expressed by Professor William D. MacClintock of Chicago in an address before the Hull House Woman's club, says the Chicago Tribune.

"We are divided into two camps nowadays," he said, "on this race suicide controversy. I am convinced that we are put into the world to live, fall in love, have children and devote our lives to rearing them. And it's pathetic to see so many people spending their entire time raising other people's children—I mean the unmarried women in the schools.

"Wouldn't it be better if instead of one teacher's wearing herself out by teaching six hours a day three mothers spent two hours a day each in the schoolroom?"

Longworth Gains For Miss Roosevelt.

Already some of the Longworth jewels have blazed at Miss Alice Roosevelt's throat, says a New York Press correspondent. On New Year's day she wore a necklace of diamonds set in dull gold, every stone pendant from a delicate link. When she laughed and shook her head the glitter was dazzling. These diamonds were the gift of Nicholas Longworth, Sr., to his wife on the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding, and the younger Longworth had them reset for his prospective bride. It was at his request Miss Alice wore them at the first official reception after the announcement of the engagement. Longworth has pledged his troth with three rings. One is Etruscan gold, with four diamonds set in the circle, and another a Roman gold ring, with a large sapphire in the center. The third, which Miss Roosevelt considers her real engagement ring, has three pigeon blood rubies surrounded with diamonds.

FUNATHUGHES INQUEST

Lighter Side of Insurance Investigation In New York.

WITNESSES WHO CRACKED JOKES

How a Corporation President Enjoyed Himself—Why Senator Armstrong Never Ate Lunch—The Attraction of Lawyer Hughes' Father—Tales of Subpoena Servers.

Everybody who attended the recent insurance investigation in New York city which was conducted by Lawyer Charles E. Hughes of the investigating committee was so busy marveling at scandals unearthed, reputations blasted and fortunes appropriated that the lighter vein of the proceedings attracted little attention, says the New York Post. But there were laughs, plenty of them, sandwiched between the serious excavations of the "inquirers."

One corporation president in particular enjoyed himself during the days on which he testified. While he was telling about making a few hundred thousands for his own pocket a young man seated near the witness stand whispered to his neighbor:

"The old fellow has feathered his nest well, hasn't he?"

After the session was over the witness, who had overheard the remark, turned to the irreverent youth.

"Mr. Hughes is giving me enough trouble," he said, with a wink. "Don't you butt in."

The same "magnate," as the sensational headlines described him, saw an artist drawing a cartoon. During an interval in the proceedings he approached the draftsman and asked to see the picture. "Well, I'm a villain, to be sure," was his comment after looking at his distorted features. Then he added: "Will you give me a copy of that? I'd like to take it home to my grandchildren."

There was a moment of levity in the midst of more than one hearing during the inquiry. For instance, George W. Perkins "brought down the house" by a carefully prepared jest at the expense of Mr. Hughes. The lawyer had been questioning the banker sharply, with the view of showing that money of the New York Life had been invested improperly. Mr. Perkins started to make a speech. In the course of this he announced that "another man" had been interested in the transactions under discussion. Every auditor leaned forward expectantly. There was a moment of silence.

"He was as much interested as I," exclaimed Mr. Perkins, "and he was greatly benefited."

"And who was he?" inquired Mr. Hughes unsuspiciously.

"He was"—Mr. Perkins paused and turned toward the spectators. "He was Charles E. Hughes."

A grin appeared on the lawyer's face, but the onlookers even then continued to expect something sensational until the witness added:

"Yes, Mr. Hughes as a policy holder shared in the profits."

The questioner seemed to enjoy as much as any one the merriment that followed.

A regular contributor to the "fun" of the hearings was the investigating committee's jovial chairman, Senator William W. Armstrong, who is now busy with his associates in the preparation of the report for the legislature. During many hearings the senator was the only committeeman present.

"Is the committee ready to begin?" Mr. Hughes would inquire.

"I, the committee, am in order," was the response.

While the other members took a holiday when they felt like it, Mr. Armstrong never was absent for half an hour in all the four months. He even remained in the city hall throughout the luncheon recess each day.

"But I do that because I don't eat a midday meal," he explained.

"Won't they pay you enough to buy lunch?" a joker asked.

"That's not exactly the trouble," said the chairman. "The truth is that I get too fat if I eat. I used to weigh 240. Since I cut out lunches my weight has dropped below 180."

A picturesque figure at the hearings, who hardly missed a day, was a dignified, gray bearded man in the second row. He occupied the same seat regularly. Leaning forward, he seemed to listen to every word of the testimony. Especially did he give attention to Mr. Hughes, on whom he appeared to gaze with much admiration.

At first nobody knew who he was. Gradually, however, it was evident that he had a personal acquaintance with the different committeemen—in fact, that he knew every one of importance in the investigation. Each morning he exchanged greetings with the senators and assemblymen and late in November he began occasionally to occupy a seat on the platform with them.

If Mr. Hughes made a telling point the man with the gray beard rubbed his hands together, apparently exhibiting great satisfaction. Whenever Mr. Hughes drove the witness to the wall the old man again evinced pleasure. Once, when the audience broke into applause, he seemed to bubble over with delight.

"Who is he, anyway?" inquired a newcomer.

"Don't you know him?" replied a habitue of the aldermanic chamber.

"Why, he is Mr. Hughes' father, the Rev. D. C. Hughes."

While the committee attended to its work in the chamber story telling was in order out in the anteroom. There the gossips fed for a smoke whenever

the testimony grew uninteresting.

There the "outside evidence" on insurance matters was recorded.

"Them senators and assemblymen ain't a-doin' all the work in this game, I can tell you," remarked one of the subpoena servers who made his headquarters in the anteroom. "No, sir!"

"Well, tell us what you've been up to," some one asked.

"Me? Why, I've spent days a-chasin' McIntyre, Jordan an' Fitzgerald." He told of missing McIntyre by fifteen minutes once. The Equitable's fourth vice president, it seems, had slipped into town, and the investigators had got news of his coming. The subpoena man traced him to the Fifth Avenue hotel. There he discovered that McIntyre had down a quarter of an hour before.

"How about Fitzgerald?"

"The general? Well, he left town, an' we never had but one chance at him. That was when his son was killed. Of course the old man had to be at the funeral down in Long Island. I knew I could get him there, but I wasn't allowed to do it. Mr. Hughes an' Senator Armstrong wouldn't stand for it."

Besides these three runaways, said the subpoena server, there had been a few minor employees he could not find. They were mostly of the Mutual Life's force. Then, of course, Andy Fields had not shown his face hereabout since last summer, and Dave Hill had sent word that he was too sick even to look at a subpoena. The company that accorded the best treatment to the server was the New York Life, in whose offices a man was assigned to introduce him to all the officers sought. The one that treated him with least consideration, he said, was the Mutual Life, though in the end he managed to get at all the principal personages therein.

RAPID AERIAL LOCOMOTION.

Flying Machine That Travels Thirty-eight Miles an Hour.

Wilbur and Orville Wright of Dayton, inventors of a flying machine now sought by the French government, believe they have solved the aerial navigation proposition, says a special dispatch from Dayton, O., to the New York Herald. Their machine has had many successful trials. Orville Wright recently consented to tell some of their successes.

"On Sept. 26 at Huffman's prairie," he said, "we drove the machine 17,961 meters (about eleven miles) in eighteen minutes and nine seconds; on Sept. 29 it flew 19,570 meters (twelve and a half miles) in nineteen minutes and fifty-five seconds; on Oct. 3, 24,535 meters (about fifteen and a quarter miles) in twenty-five minutes and five seconds; on Oct. 4 it flew 33,456 meters (about twenty and three-quarters miles) in thirty-three minutes and seventeen seconds and on Oct. 5, 38,956 meters (about twenty-four and a quarter miles) in thirty-eight minutes and three seconds. In all these flights the speed was in the neighborhood of thirty-eight miles per hour, the last named flight exceeding that slightly."

"Do you consider this the limit of your speed?"

"By no means. In all these tests we flew in a circle about one mile in circumference. Flying in a straight line much higher speed could be attained with the same power."

"Were there any accidents, any mishaps of any sort?"

"None."

"How far could you go in a single flight with your present machine?"

"Over 500 miles. It is only a question of power. We carry two pounds of gasoline, and that will carry us from 400 to 450 miles, according to conditions."

Wright and his brother have spent their lives inventing airships.

"We expect the Frenchmen to return before many weeks," said Wilbur Wright, "and we will then possibly make some experiments that will result in our machine being taken over the ocean to France."

Dainty Idea For Table Flowers.

Happy relief to persons who do not like overelaboration of dinner table ornamentation is offered by a new idea in arrangement of flowers, says the New York Press. At a luncheon given in Christmas week in Washington by Mrs. Richardson Clover a long flat dish of violets took the place of the usual pretentious bank of roses and ferns in the center of the table. Before every guest was a smaller dish of similar shape and also holding violets. To add further to the springlike effect all the appointments of the table were violet hued. On the china were painted clusters of violets, and violet colored ribbons tied the sandwiches and bonbons. It was a symphony of spring. One guest said it seemed a shame to mar so lovely an effect by the prosaic process of eating. Such a decorative scheme with nasturtiums would be charming, and sweet peas, too, over great possibilities for the flat flower dish and a trailing effect in the central adornments.

Germany Fortifying Metz.

Though Germany has held Metz for thirty-five years she is still adding to the strength of its defenses and has just built three more great forts commanding the plateaus of Gravelotte and Amanvillers.

Japan's New Stamp.

Japan recently issued a three sen stamp to commemorate the amalgamation of the Japanese and Korean postal departments. It is printed in carmine, the jubilee and national color.

Electrifying London.

A large electric station is to be erected at Dover, England, and an experiment will be made in running electric trains between Dover and London.

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
87 North Erie Street, - MASSILLON, O.

Long Distance Telephone.
Both Telephones No. 60.

THE INDEPENDENT is on sale at the following news stands: Babney's Book Store, Bakins' News Depot, Hansen's Cigar Store, Hammerlin's Cigar Store, Neining's Pool Room, and Levi's Candy and Ice Cream Stand.

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Entered at Massillon postoffice as second-class matter.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1906

How far that little candle throws its beam! So would shine the light of a tin lantern in the hand of a good policeman. But even that would be better than the total darkness of an icy street on a mid-January evening.

According to Henry Clews plans have been made for very extensive additions to the country's mileage and to railroad facilities which will call for much heavier outlays in 1906 than for several years. It is sufficient to say that these undertakings would not be attempted unless our railroad managers, who are less speculative than in former times, were well satisfied as to their need and advantage.

Despite the scriptural assertion to the contrary, it appears that there is something new under the sun. Mr. Joseph P. Bending, of Ottawa, has just secured a patent on a burial vault. The news item containing this solemn information does not say whether the patent is on a device for keeping people in the vault or for keeping others out. If the latter it is to be hoped that Mr. Bending may enjoy a prolonged use of his own invention.

Trade reviews sum up the condition of business in the conclusive statement that it still stands at a high pitch with no prospect of any immediate recession. The bureau of statistics discloses the most gratifying increase made in one month during the year in our domestic products. Shipments of breadstuffs, cotton, etc., increased in December over \$42,000,000, being more than half of the enlargement of these exports in the entire year. If our commodities are to be sent abroad at this rate in January and February a new element of vast importance will begin to work in our favor upon our foreign trade balance.

Here's a good temperance lesson: "Shelby county is the only county in Missoni without a representative in the penitentiary. It has no boys in the reform school, no girls in the industrial school, and the county jail is empty. It has been without saloons or billiard halls for eight years, and the criminal cost last year amounted to only \$208. Circuit court sits only five days in a year." Perhaps the remarkable condition of affairs stated above is not due altogether to the absence of saloons, but we have no doubt that at least four-fifths of the credit should be given to the absence of saloons and billiard halls.

Without entering into the merits of the controversy between the city council and the Massillon Light, Heat and Power Company, The Independent feels absolutely justified in saying that steps should have been taken to prevent the city from being left in darkness for even the fraction of a stormy winter's night. As long as no other arrangement was made for temporarily lighting the streets the council might very properly have made a limited contract with the Massillon Light, Heat and Power Company at the rate demanded. Massillon is not a crossroads hamlet. It needs light and plenty of it. Any person meeting with accident or assault as the result of the temporary darkness might bring a suit against the city which would cost far more than the price demanded by the lighting company.

A 15 PER CENT INCREASE.

The Demand of Miners in the Bituminous District.

Indianapolis, Jan. 16.—The Ohio delegates to the United Mine Workers' seventeenth annual convention arrived Sunday night and Monday morning, one hundred and sixty-five strong, and opened headquarters at the Lorraine hotel. The twelve hundred delegates who will, beginning Tuesday morning, legislate for over four hundred thousand miners, and have in their hands the fixing of the wage contracts for that number of men and the living conditions of over a million people, dependent on the mining industry, will all be here by night.

Three things seem very evident. They are: First, The miners will ask for a ten to fifteen per cent increase of wages in the bituminous districts. Second, A contract will not be signed with the bituminous operators until there is an agreement or understanding in the anthracite districts.

Third, The miners are very hopeful of peace in the anthracite region and believe that within the next month the wage committee, appointed at the Shamokin convention, will be received by the anthracite operators.

The story is going around that George E. Baer, the great anthracite operator, whose attitude preceding and during the great anthracite strike of 1902 was that the miners were not even worthy of notice, and that Almighty God had made him and his associates the guardians and owners of the coal mining properties; that this self same Baer recently dined with some of the officers of the anthracite districts and at that quiet meal proposed a toast to "peace and good will to all men."

The report is out, though it cannot be verified, that he has informed John Mitchell that the operators will at least receive the committee appointed by the Shamokin convention and hear their demands.

Among all of the national officers, though there is no lack of information, one finds remarkable optimism regarding the outlook for peace in both fields. The bituminous operators are really expecting that the 55 per cent reduction they accepted two years ago will be regained this year.

Practically all delegates back up the Ohio delegation in demanding that another two-year contract be signed when one is signed.

William H. Green, of Coshocton, who on April 1 will succeed as head of the workers of District 6, heads the Ohio delegation. The delegation from Canada has arrived also. It is composed of five delegates, who represent the workers in British Columbia and Alberta. This new Canadian district is called No. 18.

LIGHTS ON THE FARM.

Electric Plant for Barns, Residence and Outhouses.

Mexico, Mo., Jan. 16.—R. R. Howard, a young farmer living sixteen miles northeast of here, has an electric light plant, complete in every detail, with which he not only illuminates his residence but lights his barns and outbuildings.

The plant was put up by Mr. Howard from odds and ends of electrical apparatus which he had on hand, and made himself. It has a capacity of twenty-five incandescent lights of sixteen candle power strength.

Besides being a successful farmer, Mr. Howard is an electrical genius, and has patented several inventions, his latest being a mail box signal. Many homes on the rural routes are some distance from the road, and their mail boxes are placed on the public highway in many places a quarter of a mile from the house.

Mr. Howard is a graduate of the electrical department of the Armour institute of technology, Chicago, having completed the correspondence course of that branch. He was also for a number of years with the St. Louis Transit Company as an electrician, coming home about a year ago. He expects to run all of his farm machinery by electricity generated from his home plant soon.

THE EISTEDDFOD.

Mr. Howells Re-elected President of the Society.

The Canton Repository says: The eisteddfod, which will be held in the Auditorium July 4, will, from present indications, be more of a success than the first one, in the belief of promoters. The Welsh people of Stark county are taking a surprising amount of interest and will spare no efforts, it is said, to make this one of the grandest musical events ever held.

The stockholders of the Stark County Eisteddfod Company held a meeting Saturday afternoon for the purpose of electing directors and making further arrangements for the great occasion. The board of directors chosen was as follows: The Hon. Anthony Howells, Massillon; Silas Williams, Alliance; John P. Jones, North Lawrence; A. C. Eynon, James D. Owens, Thomas R. Williams and Hyton Jones, of Canton. The officers chosen were: President, Anthony Howells; vice president, A. C. Eynon; secretary of the directors, Hyton Jones; corresponding secretary, William Davis.

Saturday evening another meeting was held in Mayor Turnbull's private office, a large representation of Welsh people being present. It was decided that the prize for the mixed chorus of 100 voices should be \$600, \$250 and \$100 for the first, second and third. In the male chorus the prizes were fixed at \$350 and \$150, first and second. The prizes for the ladies' chorus were fixed at \$250 and \$100.

The directors have decided that there should be a complete change of adjudicators at this eisteddfod and that the contests should be in charge of entirely new people. The programme will be one of the finest ever gotten up and a number of new features will be introduced.

The Welsh people will meet again next Saturday evening at the same place to make arrangements for the celebration of St. David's day, a banquet being planned for March 8.

ARTHUR STRAWN
HIT BY ENGINE

He Died at Mt. Airy Hospital
Sunday Morning.

ACCIDENT IN COLUMBIA YARDS.

The Deceased Stepped from One Track and was Struck by Another Engine on the Second Track—Lived but a Few Hours.

Arthur L. Strawn, aged 22 years, a Wheeling & Lake Erie brakeman, was injured in the Columbia terminal yards so seriously at 4:25 o'clock Sunday morning that he died at Mt. Airy hospital at 8 o'clock. The accident occurred as Strawn was going to his boarding house after completing a trip over the road. He was walking through the yards toward the footbridge along a sidetrack. He stepped from this track, upon which an engine was approaching, to the main track and was struck by another engine, which was returning from a trip to Dalton, after helping a train over the grade.

Strawn was thrown to the side of the track. His head, spine and back were injured. The engine crew noticed Strawn at the side of the track and the engine was immediately stopped. He was taken to the West Main street station and from there to Mt. Airy hospital in John & Doll's ambulance. A physician was called. It was seen that the injury was fatal.

Walter Strawn, a fireman on the same road, was in the yards at the time of the accident and accompanied his brother to the hospital. Arthur Strawn had been located in Massillon a few weeks, having been transferred from Huron. He has been in the employ of the railroad company since last May. The body has been taken to the home of Mrs. A. Hollis, in South Erie street, where Strawn boarded.

He had no relatives in Massillon other than his brother. His father lives in Oklahoma City.

The funeral arrangements have not been made, as word is now being awaited from relatives in other cities.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Interesting Meeting of Stark County Medical Society.

Canton, Jan. 17.—At the meeting of the Stark County Medical Society in this city, Tuesday afternoon, the election of officers was held and many other matters of importance dealt with. A feature of the meeting was several papers read by doctors of the county.

The secretary, Dr. Frank DaHinden, being absent, Dr. E. J. March assumed his duties. After the reading and approving of the minutes of the previous meeting a number of bills were ordered paid. The salary of the corresponding secretary, amounting to \$10, was voted to be paid to Dr. Gavin.

The following names were voted upon and made members of the organization: Dr. G. A. Kelley, Dr. George Ess, of Massillon; Dr. Hanna Miller, of Canton, and Dr. George C. Hamilton, of Louisville.

Several interesting papers were read which caused some discussion. They were:

"Prevailing Diseases and Therapeutics," by Dr. N. W. Culbertson.

"Surgery," Dr. A. B. Walker.

"Obstetrics," Dr. W. C. Steele, of New Berlin.

"Ethics and Legislation," Dr. D. W. Gans, of Massillon.

The treasurer's report shows that January 1, 1905, the amount in the treasury was \$136.67, and that \$116 was received as dues, making a total of \$252.57, and that during the year expenses were incurred amounting to \$102.03, leaving to date a balance of \$150.54. This report was referred to the executive committee. A motion was made by Dr. Miller, and carried, that the County Medical Society endorse any movement made by the committee on legislation of the state society.

The election of officers was then held and resulted as follows: President, Dr. A. B. Walker; secretary and treasurer, Dr. George F. Zimmerman; corresponding secretary, Dr. Frank Gavin. Two members of the executive committee were elected, Drs. J. F. Marchand and Harry P. Pomerene. Dr. Marchand being re-elected and Dr. Pomerene succeeds Dr. A. B. Walker.

The executive committee is now composed of the following members: Dr. N. W. Culbertson, of Massillon; Dr. W. C. Steele, of New Berlin; Dr. Gans, of Massillon; Dr. Santee, of Middlebranch; Drs. H. P. Pomerene and J. F. Marchand, of Canton.

A resolution was presented to the society amending the constitution to the effect that no member of the soci-

ety be allowed, without the consent of the society, to give to the press the contents of a medical paper read at one of the meetings. This matter was referred to the executive committee, which is to report at the next meeting. The following names will be acted upon for membership to the Stark County Medical Society at the next meeting: Drs. W. H. Chamberlain, B. J. Daugherty, A. L. Ritzer, J. F. O'Brien and J. B. O'Brien, of Massillon.

MAYOR BELL'S
ANNUAL REPORT

It was Submitted to the Council Tuesday Night.

LONG LIST OF OFFENSES GIVEN.

Five Hundred and Eighty-eight Arrests Were Made Last Year

—Arrests for Intoxication the Greatest in Number.

Former Mayor Bell submitted the report of the mayor's office for the year ending December 30, 1905, to the city council Tuesday evening. The report shows that the total receipts for the city were \$904.80 and for the county \$48. The fines collected amounted to \$814; officers' costs, \$346.55; licenses granted, \$243.25.

Five hundred and eighty-eight arrests were made during the year. Only 93 of these were made on a warrant. Of the number 39 were women. The list of offenses is divided into two parts, those against the state and those in violation of city ordinances. The first is as follows:

Assault with intent to kill 1, administering poison 1, burglary 3, forgery 2, grand larceny 1, cutting with intent to wound 1, horse stealing 1, assault and battery 5, assault 2, petit larceny 39, bastardy 3, concealed weapons 3, pointing firearms at person 1, obtaining property under false pretense 2, unlawfully unhitching a horse 2, abandonment of minor children 2, cruelty to animals 2, defrauding hotel keeper 1, receiving stolen property 1, selling unwholesome meat 1, destroying property 7, intoxication 5, vagrancy 37; total 128.

The offenses against the city ordinances were as follows:

Intoxication 260, drunk and disorderly conduct 52, disturbing the peace by fighting 58, disturbing the peace by profane language 9, disturbing the peace by committing nuisance 4, discharging firearms inside the city limits 4, keeping a house of ill fame 13, residing in house of ill fame 13, visiting wine rooms 5, lewd and lascivious conduct 8, exposure of person 2, violating spitting ordinance 2, disfiguring electric light poles 1, holding railroad crossings 5, saloons open on Sunday 3, assault and battery 28, assault 1, suspicion 6; total 460.

THE WEDDING GOWN.

Part of Miss Roosevelt's Trouseau Being Made in Baltimore.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Miss Alice Roosevelt's much discussed wedding gown is being made in Baltimore, and it is of white satin, with a long train, the bodice smothered in gossamer chiffon and real old lace; lace that has been in her grandmother Lee's family for years is lavishly used in this important part of the bride's trousseau.

In addition to the wedding gown the same woman tailor is making a gown of grenadine over green silk that Miss Alice will probably wear to some of the state fetes to be given in her honor. A gray traveling suit of broadcloth is also included in the outfit, a fitting complement to the beautiful set of gray furs already mentioned in the newspapers.

There is a little story in the selection by Mrs. Roosevelt of the Baltimore tailor to make Miss Alice's wedding clothes. At one of her recent receptions Mrs. Roosevelt said to a lady wearing an exquisite gown: "I do not usually comment on people's clothes, but your dress is so lovely I must ask you who made it."

The lady, gratified at the compliment, gave the name of the Baltimore tailor who made the gown.

Mrs. Roosevelt promptly made arrangements to have her make her daughter's trousseau.

Miss Roosevelt gave a tea at the White House Monday afternoon to the members of the party whom she accompanied to the Philippines. Miss Roosevelt received her guests in the blue parlor, and tea was served in the state dining room. The President came in after his afternoon drive and mingled with the guests.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 30c.

WORK OF THE
RURAL CARRIERS

69,834 Pieces of Mail Delivered in December.

GROWTH OF RURAL DELIVERY

The Four Routes Out of Massillon at Present Serve Not Less Than One Hundred Families Each—Plans for Extending the Service.

The daily report on file at the local postoffice shows that the four rural carriers delivered and collected the large sum of 69,834 pieces of mail matter during the month of December. Each of the several routes are twenty-four or more miles in length and as a rule serve not less than a hundred families.

When the past is compared with the present and we realize that in these days a letter from the most distant land reaches us in less time and at greatly less expense than was possible in sending from one state to the next only a few centuries ago, we begin to appreciate the great work in which the rural free delivery of mail forms such an important factor. The rural delivery is such a great success that the farmer, miles from the nearest town, can read his paper as he eats his supper.

A rural agent on Monday completed an extensive investigation in this locality for the purpose of establishing a county service, in order to give those the mail who are at present unprovided. It is his duty to report the facts as he finds them, and if such report is favorable to the establishment of the service, and is approved by the department, action looking to the establishment of the many additional routes will be taken within a reasonable length of time. Postmaster Koons is favorably impressed with the advantages of the rural delivery and has recommended that several additional routes be established from the Massillon office.

The establishment of the rural delivery at any postoffice does not change in any particular the rate of postage on any class of mail matter received or delivered from that office except that the one-cent rate on drop letters does not apply when such letters are collected or delivered by rural carriers. Drop letters, so delivered, must be prepaid at the rate of two cents for each ounce or fraction thereof. Rural carriers are required to carry a sufficient supply of stamps, stamped envelopes, postal cards and newspaper wrappers and are empowered to receive matter for registration, giving proper receipt for same. Also to accept money for purchase of money orders for which a receipt is given to the sender.

Patrons are expected to provide themselves with stamps as they are obliged to stamp their letters. The department makes it necessary that all patrons on rural routes provide themselves with a galvanized sheet iron or sheet steel box which must comply with certain specifications as to size, shape and workmanship. Such boxes are by law afforded the same protection from injury and depredation as any other regulation United States mail box and should be used for no other purpose.

An examination for the position of rural carriers for the purpose of establishing an eligible list will possibly be conducted at the office in this city within a month. Persons desiring to be examined must file an application with Postmaster Koons. The examination consists of practical questions relative to rates of postage, registry and money order fees, the making out of receipts, examples in simple addition and the reading and writing of addresses.

34,667 ROUTES.

Operators of the Rural Free Delivery System.

Washington, Jan. 16.—A statement prepared by P. V. DeGraw, fourth assistant postmaster general, regarding the operations of the rural free delivery service since its establishment up to January 1, 1906, shows that the total number of petitions received and referred was 51,690, of which 13,125 were acted upon adversely. The number of routes in operation on the date named was 34,677.

More than 1,000,000,000 pieces of mail were handled by rural carriers during the fiscal year 1905, each piece costing a little less than one and one-half cents. The approximate net cost of the 32,065 carriers in the service for the fiscal year 1906 was \$16,871,735.

When in doubt as to which is the best way to get new business, use the advertising columns of THE EVENING JOURNAL.

STRONG BOARD ELECTED.

Business Meeting of Savings and Banking Company.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Massillon Savings and Banking Company, held Wednesday, the board of directors was increased from seven to eleven members, making an exceptionally strong board, composed of the following: J. W. McClymonds, Charles Steese, F. H. Snyder, James C. Corus, W. F. Hicks, F. W. Arnold, W. J. Mullins, Charles G. King, Herbert A. Cruxon, Henry Suhr, Frank H. Snyder. After the stockholders' meeting, the board of directors elected the following: F. H. Snyder, president; F. W. Arnold, cashier, and W. H. Crawford, assistant cashier.

SEAMAN'S SUIT
BEING HEARD,

Action Against Contractor and Massillon Officials.

TROUBLE OVER STREET PAVING.

Ohio Table Company, of Massillon, Defendant in Action Involving \$16,000—Monday Night's Storm Played Havoc With Property at Meyer's Lake.

Canton, Jan. 17.—The suit wherein Thomas H. Seaman, of Massillon, is plaintiff against the Massillon board of public service, city council and William H. Vogt & Son, contractors, was started Wednesday morning before Judge Ambler. Seaman makes the claim that the paving of Henry street in Massillon was not done according to contract and a protest of assessment is made thereby. The plaintiff is represented by the law firm of Sterling & Braucher, and City Solicitor Kratsch, of Massillon, is appearing for the defendants.

Wade A. Taylor, trustee, through his attorneys, Hemperly & Howells, has filed a suit in common pleas court in which the Ohio Table Company is made chief defendant, in an action to recover a judgment of \$16,000 in bonds and coupons of the company that had been issued and sold for the purpose of applying the proceeds to the payment of the unfunded debt of the company. It is averred that the company delivered a mortgage to the plaintiff on certain real estate in the city of Massillon. This mortgage deed has become obsolete by reason of the non-payment of the bonds.

Joseph Calmalat, of this city, says that his aunt, Mrs. Mary Calmalat, of Rome, near Maximo, died Sunday at the age of 87 years, and that there is a very peculiar incident connected therewith. Mrs. Calmalat is the widow of Nicholas Calmalat and leaves three sons, George, Nicholas and August, the two latter being old bachelors and residing at home. Three months ago Nicholas had a stroke of paralysis and he recovered sufficiently to be about. His aged parent took sick while attending her son and she became unconscious and finally died. Then the son took another stroke of paralysis, the result being that he lost his sight, his speech, his hearing and all other faculties and that at last reports he was sinking rapidly. His death is momentarily expected. For this reason his mother has not yet been buried, as it is expected that her son will die and then they will have a double funeral.

Unestimated damage was done by the wind storm Monday night at Meyer's lake. A report received from the lake Tuesday afternoon was to the effect that a number of the finest trees in the grove had been broken down by the gale, and that the toboggan slide, near the bath houses, was blown over, leaving nothing but kindling wood. The wind got under it and threw it up on the bank near the stone house.

Wilson Parker, a saloonkeeper, paid a fine of \$20 and costs into the city treasury Tuesday through Mayor Turnbull. He was arrested by Lieutenant Wielandt some time ago for Sunday selling, together with five other saloon men. Owing to illness he was unable to enter a plea until Tuesday. The five other men were fined a similar amount.

MIDSHIPMEN DISMISSED.

Action Taken in Presence of the Full Brigade.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 17.—(By Associated Press.)—At noon today when the full brigade of midshipmen were paraded for the regular dinner formation, Midshipmen P. B. Marston and W. F. Foster, of the first class, and Tremor Coffin, Jr., of the third class, were publicly dismissed from the United States navy for hazing.

Coming to THE EVENING JOURNAL for your job printing

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. Anthony Richards is seriously ill at her home in Genoa.

Mrs. V. S. Brown has returned from Frederickburg, where she has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Mary Armstrong.

Relatives in the city received notice on Tuesday of the death of the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fisher, at Youngstown.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Martin, of Joliet, Ill., and Miss Frances Olmstead, of Cleveland, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John McCain, in Wooster street.

The Perry township safe, used by ex-Treasurer Bischoff, was on Monday removed to the office of Treasurer-elect Richard B. Crawford, Jr., in the Pille block.

Justice A. N. Kaley has been appointed trustee in bankruptcy to settle up the business affairs of Joseph Houck, who made an assignment a short time ago.

The Daughters of St. George will hold a convention at Mossett's hall, in North Lawrence, Monday, January 22. Delegates from the surrounding towns are expected to attend.

Harry Stoner was granted a teacher's certificate for one year as a result of the recent county teachers' examination. The names of the successful teachers have just been announced.

The January meeting of the Stark County Horticultural Society will be held at the home of J. W. Pontius, 1020 West Tuscarawas street, Canton, next Wednesday, January 17. A full attendance is desired.

Obendorf & Eberly on Monday shipped their coal drilling outfit to Warwick, where they will begin at once prospecting on the Kern and other farms in that vicinity, on which they were given an extended lease some time ago.

Mrs. Alice McFarren was surprised by the Happy Hooligan club at her home in North street Tuesday evening. Eleven were present and all went masked and represented historical characters. The guests carried well filled baskets and lunch was served.

The employees of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad have been called to Massillon, where the first of two lectures on "First Aid to the Injured" will be given by Dr. Pratt, of Holloway, at 1 o'clock Monday afternoon. The second will be given at 7:30 Monday evening.

The Buckeye orchestra, of Beach City, serenaded Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sawbell Saturday evening, at their home east of the city. After the serenade members of the orchestra were entertained with an oyster supper. They returned to Beach City on a late car.

The citizens of Stanwood have called a meeting for Saturday, January 20, to be held in the school house. The subject of discussion will be good roads. John J. Weller, who was chosen vice president of Tuscarawas township at the recent meeting held in Massillon, will preside.

William Camp, an engineer on the W. & L. E., was quite badly scalded about the face while at Ironville, Saturday, by a washout plug blowing out while he was under his engine. Mrs. Camp went to Toledo to attend to him and will bring him home as soon as possible.—Norwalk Reflector.

Dr. T. Clarke Miller, of this city, will respond to one of the toasts at the annual banquet of the Canton Medical Society, which is to be held at the Hotel Courtland, Canton, on Wednesday evening, January 31. The chief address of the evening is to be delivered by Dr. M. Stamm, of Fremont.

The village of Chagrin Falls was voted "dry" Monday by the unexpected majority of 63, closing a campaign that for weeks had been kept at white heat. Both sides were deeply in earnest and the closest kind of a vote was expected. Seven saloons are put out of business as a result of the election.

C. C. Klein caught the little finger of his left hand in the cogs of the governor of the steam engine in the Massillon steam laundry Saturday evening, as he was shutting down the engine, and had the finger, from the first joint, badly torn. The injured member was dressed by a physician and Mr. Klein returned to work Monday morning.

Crazed with drink, Leonard V. Pierce, a painter living at 1017 Liberty street, is looked up at police headquarters until some disposition can be made of his case, which is one of the most pathetic the police have considered in a long time. It is probable that Pierce will be sent to Massillon or Gallipolis.—Canton Morning News.

The citizens of Stanwood have called a meeting for Saturday, January 20, to be held in the school house. The subject of discussion will be good roads. John J. Weller, who was chosen vice president of Tuscarawas township at the recent meeting held in Massillon, will preside. A cordial invitation is extended to all interested persons to attend, and the presence of the ladies is especially desired.

During the heavy storm Monday the large bank bars of James Low, north

west of West Salem, was struck by lightning and burned to the ground with all its contents. Loss partly covered by insurance. Lightning at this season of the year is rare, and cases of property destroyed as a result of lightning in winter are seldom reported.—Wooster Republican.

The funeral of the late Arthur Strawn, the Wheeling & Lake Erie brakeman who died Sunday morning, will be held from the Baptist church Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The Rev. George Cheney, of West Lafayette, will conduct the services and will be assisted by the Rev. T. C. Peterson, pastor of the Massillon church. The body will be placed in the receiving vault at the Massillon cemetery.

Mrs. M. F. Hoy gave an afternoon card party at her residence in Cecily street Tuesday in honor of her birthday anniversary. The guests numbered twenty-five. After the game they presented the hostess with a handsome mahogany pedestal and a silver fork. Mrs. Ida Murphy and Mrs. Frank Grojean were awarded the first and second prizes, consisting of a pretty picture and a hat pin, each painted by Miss Susie Hoy. The consolation prize, a calendar, also the work of Miss Hoy, went to Mrs. Lina O'Brien. Supper was served on the card tables, which were decorated with pink and white carnations. The guests were each presented with carnations as souvenirs.

SCHOTT—HARDING.

Wedding in Park Street Thursday Evening.

Miss Clara Schott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Christian Schott, and Mr. J. A. Harding, were married at the home of the bride's parents in Park street at half past six o'clock Tuesday evening, the Rev. J. E. Digel, officiating. Mrs. Ralph Spencer, the bride's sister, was the maid of honor, and Mr. Spencer the best man. Only relatives were present. The bride and groom will spend two weeks with Mr. Harding's parents at Oneida, N. Y., and will then take up their residence in Woodland avenue.

KRACKER—PILLE.

Miss Eleanor Louise Kracker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Kracker, of 38 Water street, and Mr. Harry L. Pille, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Pille, 78 East Tremont street, were quietly married Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock in St. Joseph's church, the Rev. F. B. Doherty officiating.

OBITUARY.

SAMUEL AUSTIN.

Samuel Austin, aged 77 years, died at 7:30 o'clock Monday evening, at the family home, 205 West Tremont street, from a complication of diseases. Mr. Austin had been ill three months. The deceased was born in England but had been a resident of Massillon nearly thirty years. Mrs. Austin died seventeen years ago. The deceased is survived by the following children: Thomas Austin, of Cleveland; Alexander Austin, of Youngstown; David Austin, of Cleveland; Mrs. Harriet Urwin, John Austin and the Misses Anna and Elizabeth Austin, of Massillon. The funeral will be held from the late home Wednesday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, the Rev. E. J. Craft and the Rev. O. P. Foust officiating. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery.

DEATH OF AN INFANT.

Geraldine Graff, the three-month-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Graff, of Hunt road, died Tuesday morning after a short illness. The funeral will be held from St. Mary's church Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment will be made in St. Mary's cemetery.

DENNIS HOFFMAN.

Dennis Hoffman, an inmate of the Massillon hospital, died Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. The cause of death was paresis. Mr. Hoffman had been an inmate of the hospital since 1902. The body has been sent to Jefferson county for burial.

FOUND DEAD IN HOTEL.

Murder and Suicide Puzzling Police of Chicago.

Chicago, Jan. 17.—(By Associated Press.)—The bodies of a young man and a young woman were found today in a room at the St. James hotel, each having been killed by a bullet fired into the mouth. A revolver was found lying on the bed, but it is impossible to tell which one used it. The man registered as Ralph Rose, and from papers found in his pocket it is thought he came from Algonquin, Ill. The name of the woman is not known.

LIABILITIES \$3,000,000.

Double the Assets of Denison, Prior & Company.

Cleveland, Jan. 17.—According to an official statement issued by the bankers' committee investigating the affairs of Denison, Prior & Company, the bankers and brokers who failed several days ago, the liabilities of the firm, including the forged bonds, put out by L. W. Prior, will aggregate \$3,000,000. There are valid assets, either in the hands of the firm or up as collateral, of about \$1,500,000.

NEARBY TOWNS.

NABARRE.

Navarre, Jan. 16.—On Friday evening, January 12, a jolly crowd of twenty-seven little folks gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Snyder to surprise their son, Bryan. The evening was spent in playing games and at 9 o'clock supper was served. At 10 o'clock all departed for their homes. Those present were: Asa Winters, Isabella Loew, Mildred Warwick, Warren Bowers, Mary Leighley, Florence Leighley, Earl Dailey, Carl Sisternen, Stella Whisler, Treva Williams, Helen Hogland, Clyde Hogland, Vivian Ashman, Harry Tettters, Myron Swaller, Gladys Dunlap, John Muskoff, Harold Muskoff, Paul Wright, Gertrude Garver, Margery Klinger, Elnora Keller, William Miller, Ralph Wright, Bessie Whisler, Margery Wanamaker, Bryan Snyder.

MT. EATON.

Mt. Eaton, Jan. 17.—The new year was ushered in by a carousal of the hoodlums of the village and vicinity who were left to have full sway, to disregard the peaceful slumbers of peaceable citizens, and an utter disregard of property rights by using shotguns at random, firing upon and against dwelling houses, and whooping and yelling to the disgust of the citizens, and of singing of hymns in mockery of sacredness, and of ringing of the church bells in a furious manner, which alarmed some of the country residents, who supposed the town was on fire. Some of the parents retired knowing their boys were out to have what they considered a good time, by the annoyance of others. There is no protection of property by the town officers in the least. "Our boys must have a jolly time, pell mell, at the expense of the citizens' peace," no matter how any may remonstrate. They should all read what Governor Pattison says in his inaugural address: "All christian people, irrespective of sect or creed, should be in favor of law and order and should be opposed to lawlessness." He also says: "While the disobeying of any law is demoralizing and degrading to a citizen or community, the disobeying of the Sunday laws is doubly so."

Here the Sabbath is often desecrated to such an extent that citizens are not unmolested in going to and from church service. Such a state of affairs should be righted by those in authority within the incorporation. Citizens who are taxed by the incorporation laws should have protection by its officers who meet to enact such laws for the benefit of its citizens, and not leave the irresponsible, impetuous portion of youngsters have way to do and care whatever they seem to take delight in.

Mt. Eaton has been given a new name lately, that of "Hamtown," and one would not deem it a misnomer if upon investigation he were to take a stroll in the back streets and take cognizance of the many small, low hovels in which the unenviable porker dwells, and sniff the effluvia arising therefrom. One is led to wonder how can the ham become delicious to the palate of an epicure, but when well smoked and dried and fried a golden brown and rightly seasoned it will "pass muster" if the mustard is also called into the menu.

Services at the Presbyterian church have ceased, and the lack of their good influence is somewhat deplored.

Some of our people endeavored to the best of their ability to enjoy the holidays. Some remained at home, others ate dinner with friends, and all in all the days passed by as usual in the old town.

Mrs. Julia Blanchard and daughter, Mrs. Ellen Pinkerton, of Canton, were here on Monday, the 15th inst., on business, stopping at the Lucas inn.

Miss Louise Pfister, who went to Massillon this winter, has entered the matrimonial ranks. May happiness attend her all through life is the wish of friends.

ELTON.

Elton, Jan. 17.—Some of our farmers south of town are contemplating moving this spring.

M. A. Boughman visited relatives in Summit county last Friday.

Messrs. Farmer and Culler drilled a well for Mr. Chillo last week.

Sherman Swihart and family are again residents of our town, having moved here from East Greenville last Thursday.

Samuel Ricksecker had his chest and right shoulder severely crushed at the Slope mine, near West Lebanon, last Saturday. A moving car in passing the tippie caught him and carried him against the pan. He was brought home immediately and placed under the care of a physician.

NEWMAN.

Newman, Jan. 17.—The Rev. T. C. Peterson, of Massillon, called on Newman friends last Thursday.

W. C. Shaw's public sale on the Williamson farm, last Wednesday, drew a large crowd and everything sold to a good advantage.

Most of our mines have done very little work the past week.

George Williams spent part of last week at Massillon, the guest of Charles D. Reese.

A. L. Williams attended a meeting of the executive committee of the Law-

rence Township Sunday School Association, at Canal Fulton, last Sunday afternoon and arranged the programme for the next quarterly convention to be held in the M. E. church at North Lawrence on Sunday afternoon and evening, February 11, 1906.

The Misses Lula Aston and Priscilla Jenkins visited Massillon friends part of last week.

The good roads excitement is now the all absorbing topic for conversation and bad places on the public roads are pointed out with some effect. Now that the organization has been effected and extended into several townships, would it not be wise to inspect the roads in a general way and then insist on having the bad roads brought up to a fair standard. Lawrence township has sixty-eight miles of public roads that stand ready for such an inspection and are prepared to improve the defects as compared with our neighboring townships. There should be some way to compel township trustees where practicable to keep the waterways from the middle of the road and secure proper drainage, for that is the direct cause of most of our bad roads.

NORTH LAWRENCE.

North Lawrence, Jan. 18.—Our sidewalks, which have been in a deplorable condition, are being greatly improved by having ashes put on them.

The Catholic church held a social at the rink Monday evening. There was a large attendance. A country store was one of the features of the evening.

Edward Williams, who had the misfortune of having his leg broken about two months ago, and who was just beginning to get around on crutches, fell and broke his leg over again Sunday, putting him in bad shape.

The Lawrence Improvement Company is working full time. It has a large number of logs to saw from Navarre.

The I. O. G. T. held a social at the K. of P. hall Saturday night. After installing the officers a supper was served and there was a general good time.

Charles Adams, who has been serving in the United States regular army for the past twenty-seven years, is home on a furlough for twenty days. This is the first furlough he has had for nineteen years. He has just returned from the Philippines. Mr. Adams is a brother of Mrs. Val. Wolf, who formerly lived at this place.

The mines have not been working for the past week on account of lack of orders.

Charles David, of Navarre, is visiting in our town for a few days.

Mrs. Anna Pollock has returned from Cleveland, where she has been in a hospital for the past two months.

The Brenner brothers, of East Greenville, went from here to Millersburg this week to attend a horse sale.

INJURIES WERE FATAL.

Oscar Miller Died in a Hospital Wednesday.

The news was received in the city Wednesday from Pittsburgh that Oscar Miller, a switchman on the Pennsylvania, had died from injuries received in a railroad accident Sunday. No further particulars were given.

Mr. Miller was 20 years old and had been with the railroad company but a few months. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Miller, living on the Pigeon Run road. Mr. Miller returned from Pittsburgh Wednesday, where he visited his son, who was injured while on duty, trying to get out of the way of one train and being struck by another. One foot was cut off, the other was broken in two places, his back was injured and his head bruised.

We will have one load of consigned horses from Wisconsin to sell at our next regular sale, Saturday, January 20, consisting of good farm chunks. Winkler Horse Company, Orrville, O.

When you want the news while it is news, take THE INDEPENDENT.

It Quiets the Cough

This is one reason why Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is so valuable in consumption. It stops the wear and tear of useless coughing. But it does more—it controls the inflammation, quiets the fever, soothes, and heals. Sold for 60 years.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has been a regular life preserver to me. It brought me through a severe attack of pneumonia, and I feel that I owe my life to its wonderful curative properties."—WILLIAM H. TRUITT, Wawa, Pa.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of SASSAPARILLA PILLS, HAIR VIGOR.

Hasten recovery by keeping the bowels regular with Ayer's Pills.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. *E. H. Brown* on every box, 25c.

A MATTER OF HEALTH



ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

A Cream of Tartar Powder free from alum or phosphatic acid

STREET LIGHTS WERE TURNED OFF

Council and the Light Company Could Not Agree.

TEMPORARY CONTRACT WANTED

The Council Refused to Make One at the Price Asked by the Company—Company Served Notice of Its Intention to Cut Off the Current.

The Massillon Light, Heat and Power Company turned off the arc street lights in Massillon at about 9:20 o'clock Tuesday evening, immediately after the adjournment of the city council, which had refused to make a contract with the company, even for a limited period. A representative of the company attended the meeting and told the council that the company had instructed him to say that if no provisional contract was made at that meeting the lights would be turned off at once. The company asked that a contract be made for two weeks, a month, six weeks or two months while the council might further deliberate upon the street lighting question. The company wants \$69.50 per light per year.

The council took a recess of ten minutes in which the light committee held a conference. After the council had again come to order the committee reported that the question was too serious to be considered hastily and recommended that the council adjourn. Mr. Harrison stated that if the lights were turned off and the streets were in darkness Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock, that would be a sign that the council would meet in special session at 7 o'clock. The adjournment was taken upon this suggestion.

The members lingered in the council chamber a few minutes after adjournment and discussed the proposition. The representatives of the Massillon Light, Heat and Power Company left at once and when the members reached the street the lights had been extinguished. The city was in darkness from that hour until Wednesday morning.

The light committee and the company have held conferences. The company said that it understood that the light committee intended to introduce an ordinance at the Tuesday evening's meeting, making a provisional contract. The committee said that it had never intimated that such was to be done.

Auditor Douglass, who attended the meeting, asked the light committee to consider the commercial lighting proposition in connection with the street lighting question, with a view to learn-

ing whether or not the commercial lighting contract is valid if the street lighting clause has expired. Several councilmen expressed a hope that the question might be settled at once but no immediate action was forthcoming. President Schott remarked that the council had better have legal advice when it took up the question and advised an adjournment, inasmuch as the city solicitor was not present. The council then adjourned to meet Wednesday evening.

STATE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

Great Variation in Amount of Taxes Paid.

Columbus, Jan. 17.—The state auditor has just completed his annual report and some striking features are shown in it. Counties where the valuation of property for tax purposes is the highest pay the least taxes. Hamilton county, upon a tax valuation of \$269,044,620, paid last year \$8,068,472.60. Cuyahoga county, with a tax valuation of \$251,295,735, paid \$9,235,331.85. Summit county, with a population of 71,715, has a property valuation of \$1,218,794.05; Stark county, population 94,747, valuation \$1,163,847.36; Mahoning county, population 70,134, valuation \$1,141,694.88; Clark, population 68,939, valuation \$766,333.54.

U. M. W. OF A. CONVENTION.

Committees are Named at Today's Session.

Indianapolis, Jan. 17.—(By Associated Press.)—At the opening convention of the United Mine Workers of America today, President Mitchell announced the appointment of committees. The chairmen are as follows: Scale committee, Wellington O'Connor, of district No. 11; resolutions, W. B. Fairry, of district No. 20; constitution, W. D. Ryan, of district No. 12; officers' reports, Joe Vasey, of district No. 19; transportation, Richard Gilbert, of district No. 2; appeals and grievances, T. O. Williams, of district No. 25; rules and order of business, William Dodds, of district No. 5.

CHANGES IN ARMY.

Short Terms of Service as Lieutenant General.

Washington, Jan. 17.—(By Associated Press.)—General Bates will succeed General Chaffee as lieutenant general, when Chaffee retires, in February. Bates will retire April 14 next. In succession is General Corbin, who retires September 15, to be followed by General McArthur.

A SPECIAL TRAIN.

New York, Jan. 17.—(By Associated Press.)—A special train bearing the body of Marshall Field to Chicago left at 11 o'clock today. It is expected that it will arrive in Chicago about noon Thursday.

Hockey and Shinney Clubs

3-10-25-50 cents each.

Striking Bags and Boxing Gloves.

We have the largest line in the city Orders taken for Spaldings ankle braces and Ice Skates.

LYONS CANDIES.

Rider & Snyder,

DRUGGISTS,

12 E. Main St.



Make as warm and nice a place as possible for the sparrows to go into in winter, and when they get nicely settled kill them all off.

An interesting fact associated with the loose hills of the Missouri river valley is that the soil of these hills is just as fertile at a depth of 150 feet as it is at the surface.

All through the stock sections of the west hay is so plentiful and cheap that the letting of the stock feed from the stack is the rule rather than the exception. This plan saves lots of work, if it is wasteful.

December blue grass is a forage proposition worth more consideration than many give it. Allowed to grow unfed from July till winter it makes an admirable winter pasture, especially for sheep and horses.

Get the wet acres—the acres which were broken up during the dry seasons and which in the wet seasons bring nothing but weeds—into timothy and alsike clover as soon as possible and keep the plow out of them until they can be properly tile drained.

The Chinaman may wear a pigtail and his shirt outside of his pants and be altogether an unlikely human proposition, but there is this to be said for him, that no weeds are ever allowed to grow on any land which he cultivates. He would have a fit if he could see some of the cornfields of Iowa.

We saw a man this fall carefully covering up a lot of canna roots in the garden, where they grew last summer in a latitude where the earth usually freezes to the depth of two feet. He ignorantly made a mistake, for neither the canna nor dubia roots and tubers will stand any degree of frost, being just like potatoes in this respect. To keep them they must be dug before the ground freezes and be stored in a dry cellar packed in sand.

The most satisfactory method of leasing farms is where owner and tenant are working partners—when the lease is for a term of years, five or more, and where the landlord stocks the farm with well bred animals of all kinds. Given a good tenant and a sensible landlord, both prosper under such conditions. No plan is so altogether bad as to rent land from year to year for tenants to skin. This plan is death to land, without profit to either party.

We passed a farm the other day upon which was a fifteen acre marsh located in a pasture. On this marsh were as many as 400 rat houses. If we assume that each one of these houses was the home of five muskrats, which is probably true, the owner of this marsh, provided he had caught the rats, could have secured an income of \$300 from this seemingly worthless piece of land, and then if he had worked it for frogs during the summer it would have proved the most productive piece of land he has on his farm.

We saw 3,000 sheep finishing up a sixty acre cornfield lately. The sheep were turned into the field in September and had cleaned up everything—corn stalks, weeds and all. The owner told us that he got a gain of twenty-seven pounds per head in three months feeding by this method—\$1.70 per head. This way of using the corn crop is becoming quite common and is in much favor, as it saves the work of picking the corn, cleans the land and gives it a good fertilizing. Others are using steers and hogs instead of sheep, with equally satisfactory results.

We want to suggest an idea to the man whose income is limited to about \$400 a year—the laborer, mechanic, the poorly paid minister and schoolteacher—and it is that such men take up intelligently the study of what a small piece of land can be made to produce to add to their very limited income. It is not at all impossible to make an acre add 50 per cent to their income. More people are studying over this problem than ever before, and many are meeting with most pleasing results. The land holds a rich reward for the man who knows how to intelligently work it.

What seems to us like a far fetched scheme is the proposition being exploited to make railroad ties out of cornstalks. While such ties may possibly be made of this material would be such as to make them of necessity very short lived unless chemically treated. There seems to be much more of promise in a tie made out of a combination of steel and cement. We fully realize the enormous waste connected with leaving the cornstalks practically untillable. We can see this waste partially remedied in the use of these stalks for making common grades of paper. This is a very practical and feasible and is a line of work which should receive the active attention of our inventors.

Lumber has become a very knotty problem.

Wherever sweet clover will grow, there alfalfa will grow if it is properly treated.

It may be assumed safely that if the soil and climatic conditions in any country are such that grass will not grow such country is in a hopeless way agriculturally.

Farming without weeds is not a thing of itself to guarantee a good type of agriculture, for the land may be allowed to become so worn that even weeds will not grow.

There are two places where the pocket gopher seems to work the most industriously—in the clover field and along the rights of way of the railroads, these latter being honeycombed for miles at a stretch with the burrows of the pest.

The Kherson oats, a recent importation from central Russia, are making a good record in Nebraska, where they were first introduced, and in Iowa these oats are yielding fifteen bushels an acre over other varieties. This grain is worth looking up.

The dried blood, a byproduct of the packing houses sold under the name of tankage, is a most valuable poultry food used with other rations. This tankage is rich in protein content and fed during the winter season furnishes the hen with a food specially suited for egg production.

The milk cow is always badly out of place in a stalk field in winter. To make her pay in winter the warmest corner of the barn, the best early cut hay and generous ration of chop feed are simply indispensable. Then do not fill her up with ice water once a day. She is no boiler.

A warm horse shed at the rear of a country church looks better to us as indicating the religious zeal of the membership than a large subscription by them for the heathen without it. No real Christian can afford to give money for a heathen in a warm country when the old mare that brought him to church stands outside of the building shivering in a bitter winter wind.

A friend of ours owns a good farm and was lucky enough recently to secure as a tenant a Dutchman with a good husky wife and thirteen children. There is not the least doubt that in this case the farm will be well taken care of and both parties do well. The care of thirteen children would seem to be quite a domestic and economic problem, but it is one which a Dutchman can solve much more readily than the average American.

The sowing of about two pounds of rape seed to the acre in a cornfield at the time of the last cultivation proves to be a good preventive for the loss of stock when turned into the cornfields by the so called cornstalk disease. The green food which the rape affords helps to balance up what is a very unbalanced ration without it. We have never heard of any one losing cattle from this disease where a little rape is growing in the cornfield.

All over the corn belt of the country a wonderful interest is being taken in the improvement of the corn plant, which is being studied as never before. Four years ago such a thing as a corn show or a corn judging school was unknown, while today it is difficult to find a county anywhere in the corn belt which is not promoting such enterprises. It is resulting in the greatest of good. Better types of corn are being distributed for seed, and much valuable knowledge is being obtained and disseminated relative to seed corn, methods of culture and preparation of soil for the crop. This work is bound to be reflected in a larger general yield of the corn crop all over the country.

The cheapest and most practical method for improving many of the highways of the country is to tile drain the roadbed, putting a line of four inch tile about twenty inches outside of each wheel track. Where sufficient fall can be obtained this plan and the use of the road drag will result in giving almost a perfect dirt road at any season of the year. The great thing in road building is first to get rid of the water—the water which falls on the surface of the road and, not less, the water which is held in suspension by the subsoil. The use of the drag will take care of the surface water by keeping the road well crowned and free from ruts, while the drain tile will remove the subsoil water and give the road a firm and waterproof foundation. It is surprising what can be accomplished by the use of drain tile in the manner indicated.

When the farmers of the country get so that they can work harmoniously together they will become one of the most effective organizations in the country and will be able to so influence legislation that many of the economic evils which beset us will be remedied. With every other business interest of the country fully organized for its own protection and advancement it seems strange that the farmers have been so slow to avail themselves of all the benefits of organization and concentrated effort. It is not that the farmers do not kick as it is, but they need to all kick together and yell together, and just as soon as they do this it will be a kick and a yell which will be heard in every legislative hall and commercial and trust counting room in the whole country. United they stand, divided they fall.

THE VIEW OF THE CONSUMER.
There is a general and growing demand on the part of the farmers of the country in favor of such reciprocity legislation by congress as will tend to enlarge the foreign markets for the agricultural products of this country. There is a side to this question which is not often presented, and that is the rights and interests of the nonproducers and consumers of this country who relatively greatly outnumber the farmers, there being 15,000,000 of the former and but 3,000,000 of the latter. The bread and butter question of 15,000,000 wage earners is very closely connected with the prices of farm products. More extended foreign markets would certainly have the tendency to increase the price of those farm products which constitute not so much the luxuries as the necessities of common living in this country. At the time this is written the wage earners are paying in most of our cities \$1.40 for a fifty pound sack of flour, 3 cents a pound for cornmeal, 4 cents for oatmeal, 6 cents a quart for milk, 28 cents a pound for butter, 30 cents a dozen for eggs, \$1 a bushel for potatoes, \$1.50 a bushel for apples, 15 cents a pound for steak, 12 cents a pound for chickens and similar prices for all other meats. The consumer and wage earner of today has to figure close to make his income cover the necessary expenses of living and feels that this burden should not be increased in the interests of the farmer who produces the necessities of life. For this reason wage earners are not viewing the reciprocity proposition with any degree of favor, and we do not blame them.

THE WOOD FIRE.
There is no fire like a wood fire. Neither gas, coke nor coal furnishes a fuel which has as many good qualities as wood. They are all allied with the generation of pestiferous gases and noxious odors, while the burning wood has a fragrance all its own and suggestive of grand old trees and woodland growth. In the wood fire we see reflected the summer sunshine of a hundred years, the budding and leafing out and the autumnal splendor of forest foliage. The open wood fire is full of delightful sentiment, like a coal stove, with its gas and bad smell, can never command. Then when one comes to cooking only a wood fire will ever bring a piece of meat and give it that delightful flavor so palatable to all. Forced as we are now to use coal for all domestic purposes, we look back with regret to the early days when our fathers raided the magnificent forests of the country and piled the wood in heaps to burn it to get rid of it. Herein lies one of the most regrettable and inexcusable economic wastes of the whole country, because millions of acres of land worthless for any other purpose than for timber growing have been ruthlessly cut and burned over only to provoke floods and droughts. While the reclamation of the desert areas of the country is a great work, we still think it is second to the work of making an effort to reforest the waste places of the country. To this end the government can well afford to lend its moral and financial support.

BARREN STALKS OF CORN.
There are two causes for the many barren stalks found in the cornfield. One is the planting of seed of such low vitality that it is unable to do more than send up a stalk and produce a tassel. Another and a more prolific cause for the barren stalk may be found in the lack of available plant food, three stalks and sometimes four being competitors for an amount of plant food which is only equal to the production of one good stalk and one good ear. This emphasizes the fact that much of our corn planted on poor ground is planted too thickly. It is easy to understand that these barren stalks, carefully cultivated and cared for, become in this manner the very worst weeds that there are in the cornfield, robbing the one stalk of moisture, fertility and sunshine. We are aware that these barren stalks, which sometimes amount to as much as 20 per cent of the stand of corn in the field, have been hitherto charged up to defective and weak seed, but the more we examine this question the more we are convinced that it is not so much a question of poor seed as a lack of available plant food. This is true: If a field planted to corn is badly run down it will produce more bushels of corn if but one stalk is planted in each hill than if three are allowed to grow.

VALUE OF INTERURBAN RAILWAYS.
A good many farmers are not properly alive to the importance of the interurban railroads as affecting the valuation of their farms, and in many places offer a good many obstructions in the way of building such roads by asking exorbitant prices for the right of way. The time is soon coming when the finest homes in the country will be found along these interurban railroads. Men from the city will seek to acquire a few acres of land adjacent to such roads, where they may enjoy for themselves and families all the advantages of pure air, abundance of room and the almost unattainable fresh and wholesome products of the farm. Wherever there is a movement on foot to build such a road every man whose land it crosses could well afford to donate the right of way, as the building of the road will surely add from 50 to 75 per cent to the value of his farm for the purposes above indicated.

John Foigg

NOVEL TRIP IN THE AIR

How a Chicagoan Intends to Fly to Washington.

MACHINE WORKS LIKE WILD GOOSE

F. M. Mahan Says His Aerial Navigator Will Be a Bird (No Slang Intended)—On His Eightieth Birthday, April 23 Next, He Will Deliver a Message to the President.

"I expect to fly from Chicago to Washington on April 23 next, the eightieth anniversary of my birth. I shall start at 6 o'clock in the morning and will deliver into the hands of President Roosevelt before dark of the same day a message from Mayor Edward F. Dunne."

This is the programme which F. M. Mahan, a well known inventor and mechanical engineer of Chicago, has mapped out for himself. "That he will be able to carry it through he has not the slightest doubt, says a Chicago special dispatch to the New York Herald. Mr. Mahan sat in his office in Chicago the other afternoon and detailed with serene confidence just how he intends to navigate the air a distance of 900 miles in twelve hours or less.

"I have gone to the creatures of the air—to the birds—to learn the secret of flying," he said. "The man who does not stick close to the lessons of nature in aerial navigation is bound to fail. And what do I find when I look at the birds? First of all, and I believe the greatest requisite to successful flying, is unerring equilibrium. Add to this the necessary ascensional and propulsive power, dirigibility and precautions against accident, and the thing is solved. I am absolutely certain that the navigator in which I purpose going to Washington fulfills all the necessary conditions.

"In my navigator equilibrium is obtained by the peculiar shape of the gas holder, all the gravity pull leading to a central point of the machine and directly under the propeller wings. This essential assured, I can give my whole attention to the matter of buoyancy, propulsion and direction.

"Naturally those who undertake to fly through the air wish to be fortified against accident that would send them crashing to the earth. My plan is to have a gas holder of sufficient buoyancy to overcome 95 per cent of the earth's gravity on the machine and whatever load it carries. The other 5 per cent, of course, would be met by the wings of the machine in motion. In case anything should happen to the engine which operates the wings (these wings being at once lifters and propellers) the 95 per cent of resistance inherent in the gas would allow the machine to settle to the earth so gently that no injury to the aeronaut could result. In such an emergency the wings themselves would be used as parachutes, still further breaking the force of the drop. If the machinery and the gas holder should meet with accident simultaneously there would be more serious trouble, but such a contingency would be very remote."

"What is the general principle of buoyancy, propulsion and dirigibility in your machine?"

"Aside from the gas used it is exactly that of the wild geese I used to see flying over the prairies of Missouri when I was a boy and settling into the grain fields. For years I have made a study of the flight of birds. I have watched the gulls on Lake Michigan and the pigeons in the streets of Chicago.

"Without intending slang, my navigator will be a bird. The gas holder or body of the machine will be so shaped as to offer the least resistance to the air. The wings, which will be operated by a gasoline engine from the car by means of sprocket chains and wheels, will be provided with numerous air valves, which will open and close on the same principle as the feathers of the wild goose. For my flight to Washington I contemplate a gas holder about seventy feet long, eighteen feet wide and twenty-two feet high and tapering fore and aft to a diameter of eighteen inches. At the front end will be a guide and at the rear a rudder—the head and tail of the bird. With this double mechanism at each end of the machine I shall be able to rise or descend at will or go in any direction desired. In air navigation this necessary feature has never been attained by any other system and I do not believe a practical air navigator ever can be built on any other principle.

"The engine to be used in the flight from Chicago to Washington will be six horsepower and need not weigh over thirty pounds. The rest of the machinery will weigh a similar amount. In the car will be the engine, myself and another man. I have not built or tested a model. I never made a model of anything in my life. I planned things on the basis of known scientific principles, and they worked; that's all. My flying machine will work the same way.

"I have promises of the money necessary to build my navigator. It will take something like \$2,500, and I am not at present able to furnish it. I hope to start the work of construction before the end of January and to have the machine ready for flight on April 23."

A Children's Bible.
A Bible intended specially for children is being prepared by Rev. Newton M. Hall of Springfield, Mass., and Professor Irving F. Wood of Smith college, says Will Carleton's Magazine for December. Theologians are awaiting with keen interest the method of treating the miracles and other portions of the St. James version; its literal interpretation having been attacked by the "higher criticism."

A HEARTY LAUGH.

It Is a Blessing, This Reflex of a Sunshine Soul.

The cold, chilling atmosphere which sometimes pervades a reception or other social gathering is often entirely dissipated by the hearty, ringing laughter of some simple, genuine soul who is bubbling over with fun. The stiffness and constraint which a minute before embarrassed the whole company are relieved as if by magic.

There is something in genuine, spontaneous humor which removes all restraint, scatters embarrassment, relieves tension and welds souls together as no introduction or conversation can. It puts the shy at ease, dissipates prejudice, gives confidence to the timid and reassures the shrinking soul. The cheery smile or the spontaneous laugh awakens sympathy and arouses feelings of friendliness. It seems to melt all barriers.

Oh, what riches live in a sunny soul! What a blessed heritage is a sunny face, to be able to fling out sunshine wherever one goes, to be able to scatter the shadows and to lighten sorrow laden hearts, to have power to send cheer into despairing souls through a sunny and a radiant heart! And if, happily, this heritage is combined with a superb manner and exquisite personality, no money wealth can compare with its value.

This blessing is not very difficult of acquisition, for a sunny face is but a reflection of a warm, generous heart. The sunshine does not appear first upon the face, but in the soul. The glad smile that makes the face radiant is but a glimpse of the soul's sunshine. —O. S. Marden in Success Magazine.

A Joiner.
"It seems to me," said Mrs. Oldcastle, "that in these days there is no hope for the man who lacks initiative." "I know it," replied her hostess. "That must be one reason why Josiah has such wonderful success. He gets initiated in something new nearly every week."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Rich.
"I suppose your idea of a rich man is one who has everything he wants?" "No; it's one who has everything I want."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Dr. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY
Pleasant to take, Powerful to Cure, and Welcome in every Home.
KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE.
Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is adapted to all cases and affords the most rapid relief in all cases caused by impurity of the blood, such as Kidney, Bladder and Liver Complaints, Constipation, and weaknesses peculiar to women. Successful for 30 years. Prepared by DR. D. KENNEDY'S SONS, Rondout, N. Y. \$1.00 all druggists. Six bottles \$5.00.

Unexcelled Service to Cuba.
Effective January 5th, 1906, through Pullman Sleeper will leave Cincinnati at 8:30 a. m. every Friday via Queen & Crescent Route and Southern Railway to Mobile connecting with Munson, S. S. Line's Steamer "Prince George" at 4:30 p. m. on Saturdays, and through Sleeper from Mobile every Friday at 7:00 p. m. north to Cincinnati on arrival of Steamer "Prince George" from Havana.

Tickets now on sale good until May 31st at the rate of \$65 for the round trip from Cincinnati including meals and berths on steamer.
For information address, Frank Johnson, Special Agent Passenger Department, Munson S. S. Line, Washington C. H., Ohio or W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A. Queen & Crescent Route, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Public Sale!

I, the undersigned, will offer at public sale at my residence, 31 miles west of Justus and 31 miles east of Mt. Eaton, on the road leading from Navarre to Mt. Eaton, and 4 miles north of Wilmot, better known as the John Breninger homestead, on

Tuesday, February 6, 1906,

the following property, to-wit: Five head of horses, consisting of one mare coming 6 years old, three 4 years old and one coming 2 years old, sound and good workers; 60 head of cattle, consisting of four good cows, 47 steers weighing from 700 to 1,000 each, two full blood short horned bulls weighing 600 and 700 pounds each, and seven yearling steers and heifers. The whole lot of cattle are all well bred—in fact are the best that I have ever handled—nearly all dehorned and in good condition. 23 extra good Southdown breeding ewes, bred to have lambs in April; one good Southdown buck. 40 head of hogs, consisting of eight brood sows to farrow in March and April, and 32 shoats. Little clover seed by the bushel, together with farming tools and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock sharp, sun time, when terms will be made known.

W. M. BRENINGER.
F. W. Andrews, Auctioneer.
Wm. Kelp and W. S. Lash, Clerks.

WARTHORST & CO.
QUARRY,
BRICK - - BRICK.
Massillon, - - Ohio

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney and Bladder Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh, or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of **Swamp-Root** is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also a Home of Swamp-Root, pamphlet telling all about Swamp-Root, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Dr. William "Indian Pile" Ointment with "ure Blind," Bleeding, Itching, Piles, It absorbs the "umors," allays the itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for the relief of the private parts. Every box is warranted. By druggists, by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents and \$1.00. WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO., Props., Cleveland, Ohio.

PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE. Always reliable. Cures all obstructions of the female system. Cleanses the blood and restores the system to health. Buy of your druggist, or send for a sample. Full directions and testimonials. "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return mail. 10,000 testimonials. Sent by all druggists. Cash order, \$1.00. Made in Philadelphia, Pa. See the paper. Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

LOTS FOR SALE!

On Chester street. Only a few lots left on this street. Chester street is curbed, guttered and sewered, and is a very desirable residence street, convenient to the business center and all the factories. These lots are really worth from \$700 to \$800 each, but we will sell them while we own them at from \$350.00 to \$500.00.

JAMES R. DUNN,
Over 50 S. Erie St.
Office hours from 7 to 8 a. m. and from 4 to 6:30 p. m.
THOMAS BURD, Agent.

MORE CHEAP RATES SOUTHWEST

One way tickets at half rate plus \$2. Round trip tickets at less than one way fare. Dates are January 2nd and 16th; February 6th and 20th.
To points in Southeast Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas. Southwest is now the center of attraction for homeseekers in quest of cheaper lands and a milder climate. You can work out doors the year round, your stock will range 10 months, your living will cost less and the rise in value of your land will make you independent in a few years. Go now and pick a location. Write for map, folders and rates to any point.
L. O. SCHAEFFER, T. P. A., Indianapolis, Ind.
E. W. LaBeaume, G. P. & T. A., St. Louis, Mo. Cotton Belt Route.

HARDWARE STOCK REDUCING SALE FOR 15 DAYS:

Best Woolen Blankets, \$1.00 to \$3.00.
Best Flush Robes, \$2.50 to \$4.50.
Best Horse Covers, 60c to \$1.40.
Best Gas Stoves, \$1.15 to \$3.50.
Best Hot Plates, \$1.50 to \$2.00.
Best Gas Ranges and Steel Ranges, \$7.00 to \$23.00.
Best Chain Pumps, \$3.25 complete.
Best Wooden Suction Pumps, \$2.50 to \$3.50.
Best Iron Pitcher Pumps, \$1.25.
Best Washing Machines, \$5.50.
Best Clothes Wringers, \$1.50 to \$2.50.
Best Oil Stoves, \$3.00 apiece.
Best Air Tight Heating Stoves, \$3.00 to \$11.00.
Best Gilt and Oxidized Chandeliers, 50c to \$2.50 complete.
Best Gas Brackets, 25c, 30c and 40c.
Gas and water pipe fittings; burners and mantels.
Best Kitchen Sinks, Oil Cloth, Linoleum, Roofing Paper, Copper Bottom Anti-Rust Wash Boilers, Graniteware, Express Wagons, Poultry Netting, Wire Fences, Scales, Paints, Oils, Brushes, Garden and Farming Tools and Miners' Supplies at very lowest prices.

MASSILLON HARDWARE CO.,
53 S. Erie St., Opp. Hotel Sailer.

THE CRAZE FOR WEALTH

President Schurman Says Gold Is Glorified, Not God.

ASSETS WE DO NOT FEAR HELL

Head of Cornell University Claims Present Generation Feels Nothing but the Criminal Court, the Penitentiary and the Scaffold—Are We to Worship Mammon, Like Barbarians? He Asks.

President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell university recently delivered a remarkable address at Syracuse on the universal craze for wealth before the union meeting of the Associated Academic Principals of the State of New York, says the New York American. He said:

"If a visitor from Mars alighted on our continent he would hear the pulpits proclaim, 'Glorify God,' but he would find it the general practice to 'glorify gold.'

"Are we then in this twentieth century to revert to the barbarous worship of Mammon? Are Americans to renounce their Christian heritage, are they to repudiate the Hebrew law of righteousness, are they to disclaim the Hellenic call to reason and beauty, are they to spurn the dignity and glory of mankind in order to concentrate all their energies on the gratification of acquisitive instincts which we possess in common with the brutes and which when exclusively followed and satisfied only leave us more complacently and more hopelessly brutish?

"The universal passion for money and whatever money buys is an alarming phenomenon. It has been nourished by the colossal material prosperity of the age. It has allied itself with the ambition of American youth to succeed in the world. We should naturally expect that it would have met invincible opposition from religion. But religion, already weakened by the decline of dogmatic faith and falling back on institutions and organizations, has itself been too often tempted to purchase the gifts of the Holy Ghost with money. Well, the craze may endure for a season, but disillusionment is certain.

"The vice—the natural and almost inevitable vice—of a generation which makes money the chief end of life is dishonesty and 'graft.' The cardinal maxim of such an age is 'Put money in thy purse.' And whether the money be thine or thy neighbors is a matter of little moment.

"It is a generation which has no fear of God before its eyes. It fears no hell. It fears nothing but the criminal court, the penitentiary and the scaffold. To escape these ugly avengers of civil society is its only categorical imperative, the only law with which its Sinai thunders.

"To get there and not get caught is its only golden rule. To 'get rich quick' the financiers of this age will rob the widow and the orphan, grind the faces of the poor, speculate in trust funds and purchase immunity by using other people's money to bribe legislators, judges and magistrates.

"And then we hear the praises of the poor boys who have become millionaires. O God! Send us men of honor and integrity!"

PEAT BOG A MARVEL.

Mass of Curious Deposit in Indiana City Is Inexhaustive.

A number of people from Morocco, Ind., recently visited the far famed "bottomless sink hole" near St. John's, on the Indiana Harbor railroad, and brought back samples of soil. The hole upon close investigation turns out to be not an underground lake or river, but a vast deposit of peat, similar in many respects to that used for fuel in parts of the British Isles, says a special dispatch from Morocco, Ind., to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

It is a water soaked mass of fine vegetation in a semidecayed state. It is of a light brownish color and very light in weight when dry and burns slowly, giving off intense heat. This peat bog has caused a great amount of trouble and vast expense to the railroad company, as the weight of the filling of one part of the surface causes upheavals at other places.

Nothing is known definitely as to the depth of the bog, and boring to a depth of thirty-five feet reveals no change in the nature of its substance.

A New Swinburne Poem.

The following poem was written by Algernon Charles Swinburne for the "Queen's Carol," the Christmas book published on behalf of her British majesty's fund for the unemployed, says the New York Times:

Winter, friend of health and wealth,
Hailed of goodly girls and boys,
Slays the poor by strength and stealth,
Makes their lives his lifeless toys.

One boy goes galloping over the moor-land,
Wild with delight of the sunshine and speed,
Blithe as a bird on his bleak, bright fore-land,
Glad as the wind or his own glad steed.

One, with darkness and toil fast bound,
Bound in misery and iron fast,
Drags his nakedness underground,
Sees the mine as the world at last.

Winter, lord of laughing Yule,
Winter, weeping on his dead,
Bids us ease his iron rule,
Bids us bring his poor men bread.

Finest Army Y. M. C. A. Building.

The finest army Y. M. C. A. building in the world is to be erected at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., the largest military post in the United States. It is a gift of an unnamed woman, and it will cost \$45,000.

THE COFFEE PLANT.

A Native of Abyssinia That Was Transported to Arabia.

The origin of coffee is lost in the mists of antiquity, but the plant is believed to be a native of Abyssinia and to have been carried thence into Arabia early in the fifteenth century, whence the Meccan pilgrims soon carried it to all parts of the Mohammedan world. A bureau of commerce and labor publication notes that Burton in his "Anatomy of Melancholy" (1621) makes this reference to it: "Turks have a drink called coffee, so named from a berry black as soot and as bitter, which they sip up hot, because they find by experience that that kind of drink so used helpeth digestion and promoteth alacrity."

Although brought to Venice by a physician in 1591, it was only in 1632 that the first coffeehouse was established in London, and it only became fashionable in Paris in 1693, says the same authority. England gradually forsook coffee for tea, but the progress of the beverage, though slower, was steadier in France.

Until 1696, when the Dutch began to successfully grow coffee trees in Java from the Malabar (India) bean, all coffee came from Arabia. The coffee culture of the West Indies and Central and South America had its beginnings, it is said, in a slip taken from a tree in the botanic gardens at Paris, which had obtained a vigorous growth from a cutting said to have been stolen from the botanic gardens at Amsterdam. All the plantations of the old and new world are practically derived from the specimens taken from Arabia, first to India, thence to Java and elsewhere.

ANTIQUE SEVRES.

You Can Always Distinguish the Genuine by Its Gilding.

False Sevres in the bric-a-brac shops is offered as genuine by "reputable dealers" in London and Paris as well as in New York. It is old, it is true, but only as old as the "restoration" in France, although the marks would indicate a much earlier and better period. The counterfeiters may usually be detected by the surface of the gilding. In the real it was burnished in lines by means of metal balls with rounded points, which were set in a piece of wood.

The imitations of later date than the real have been burnished in a similar manner, but with an agate. It required considerably more force to obtain a bright surface by the ancient method than by the use of the agate point; hence the burnished lines in the genuine ware are perceptibly sunken, while in the counterfeit ware they are flush with the general surface of the gilding. There are other means of "spotting" the imitations, such as the inexact copying of the marks which have served since 1753 to denote the date of fabrication, and the use of chrome green, which was not discovered until 1802, but the test of the burnished parts of the gilding is the easiest for the ordinary buyer.—New York Herald.

Carvings.

Girls who are fond of earrings may perhaps be interested in hearing a few facts about them. Sad it is for the emancipated woman of the present day to learn that these fashionable ornaments were originally a mark of slavery. In bygone days the slave always wore his master's earrings. In the east they were a sign of caste and were buried with the dead. Some ancient earrings were very elaborate, and many statues had their ears bored in readiness for votive offerings of earrings. In England the earliest earrings were very cumbersome and made of stone or wood. The eighteenth century saw the glorification of the earring, fashionable beauties outvying each other with the rarest and most beautiful jewels.—London Graphic.

A New Application of Scripture.

There was rejoicing in the village at the killing of a pig. Being dead, it was cut up. A neighbor's cat stole secretly into the larder and annexed a piece of pork, which she brought in triumph to her mistress. Next day the clergyman of the parish visited the old woman, who recounted to him the remarkable sagacity of the beast. "It was quite beautiful, sir," she said piously, "to see the way the sweet creature brought me the piece of pork. It brought to my mind what we read in the Bible about Elijah and the ravens."

Not Seeing, Not Believing.

There was a man in Nottinghamshire who discontinued the donation he had regularly made for a time to a missionary society. When asked as to his reasons he replied: "Well, I've traveled a bit in my time. I've been as far as Sleaford, in Lincolnshire, and I never saw a black man, and I don't believe there are any."—London Standard.

The Physical.

The morality of clean blood ought to be one of the first lessons taught us by our pastors and teachers. The physical is the substratum of the spiritual, and this fact ought to give to the food we eat and the air we breathe a transcendental significance.—Tyndale.

A Story of Voltaire.

One day when D'Alembert and Condorcet were dining with Voltaire they proposed to converse on atheism, but Voltaire stopped them at once. "Wait," said he, "till my servants have withdrawn. I do not wish to have my throat cut tonight."

Short of Cash.

Uncle George—Harry, I suppose you keep a cash account. Harry—No, Uncle George; I haven't got \$6 for as that, but I keep an expense account.

HUMOR AS A MEDICINE

Why European Authority Bars Mark Twain's Works.

INJURIOUS AS A MENTAL DIET

British Medical Journal Says Humorists' Books Not Only Cheer, but Incubate—American Physicians Who Prescribe Them For Convalescents Tell of Their Value—How John M. Pattison Took the Laugh Cure.

The British Medical Journal, a leading European authority, in a recent issue declares that English convalescents must avoid Mark Twain as a mental diet, says the New York American. It says:

"Convalescents must not read Mark Twain's books; they not only cheer, but inebriate. Twain's books may provoke side splitting laughter and so retard the union of severed or lacerated parts in the healing process."

But two of New York's foremost physicians, both nerve specialists, one of them Charles Weston Brandenburg, professor at the New York Medical College and American institute, and J. Carleton Simon, former president of the One Hundred Year club, agree that Mark Twain as a mental diet can hardly be surpassed.

"For years I have prescribed Mark Twain, Bret Harte and Artemus Ward as regularly for my patients, most all of whom are sufferers from neurosis, as I have prescribed the accepted food diet," declared Dr. Simon recently. "It is rather startling to have Twain regarded as too vigorous. I fancied him a more subdued writer than Ward, whom I regard as one of the most luxuriant humorists. I seldom differentiate between good humorous books because I regard the vigorous stirring up of a melancholic's humorous sensibilities as a good thing for the patient's progress.

"As I have always prescribed Twain and Ward so I have always proscribed depressing books—Hamlet, for instance. In the same way all nerve specialists select or restrict the plays which their patients shall see.

"The explanation of the effect of humor—clean, wholesome humor—upon physical health is simple. Laughter—the heartier the better—increases the blood pressure, stimulates the production of red corpuscles and thus increases the patient's strength. There's an old adage, 'Laugh and grow fat.'

"The Medical Journal may be right from an English point of view, as humor is not an English characteristic. In America every individual cracks jokes. Messrs. Ryan and Harriman, if they should meet at a directors' meeting, would immediately start to telling funny stories to prove their surface indifference and hide any subway animosity. In England it is harder to launch jokes."

"When I was a student in Cincinnati, perhaps thirty years ago," said Dr. Brandenburg, "the new governor of Ohio, inaugurated recently, John M. Pattison, was my roommate. He was studying law; I medicine. He was blue and ill one night, and I read 'Tom Sawyer' to him. He laughed himself well.

"Each faculty of the mind has a relation to a particular part of the brain which it tends to develop and energize. Without the higher stimulus of literature the sensual faculties in the posterior brain would develop only a gross and degraded humanity.

"The monotony of convalescence may be relieved not only by the stimulus of Mark Twain's books, but by gentle, harmonious music and social surroundings.

"Laughter is one of the best, most natural forms of exercise I know of. The idea that side splitting laughter may retard the healing of wounds is, I am afraid, a trifle far fetched. I really think that gnatulation might be gently stimulated instead. Of course, people have burst their hearts by laughing, but the instances were most exceptional."

LOCKET IN COLD STORAGE.

Girl Lost It Skating—It Came Back in a Piece of Ice.

By a strange freak of fortune Miss Mary Silliman of Danbury, Conn., recently recovered a locket she lost while skating last winter, says a Danbury special dispatch to the New York World.

Miss Silliman, with a party of friends, was skating on Old Mill pond one evening last February. When she arrived home a small gold locket she had worn on a chain around her neck was missing. Several inches of snow fell that night, so the piece of jewelry was given up as lost.

After the iceman had made his customary visit to the Silliman house the other morning Miss Silliman went to the refrigerator. She chipped off a piece of ice which she was about to place in a pitcher when she saw a strange object in it. The ice was melted, and the object was found to be the locket.

A New Year Creed.

To keep myself from having hate
For them that through their efforts rise;
To have the strength to recognize
The qualities that make them great;
To sit not idly blaming fate
When I, shortsighted or unwise,
Have wrongly failed to grasp the prize
And wait alone outside the gate;

To pierce the gloom with shafts of glee,
To try again when I have tried
And, though a hundred times denied
That which is fair, to bravely be
Undaunted and unshrinking; to see
Their worth who struggle at my side,
And at the end with decent pride
To meet whatever faces me
—A. E. Kissler in Chicago Record-Herald.

SACRED ANIMALS.

The Way the Brute World Is Regarded by Natives of India.

India's pets are not royal, but celestial. To write of animals in the land which keeps its Vedic prayers and forgets the names of its emperors, one must leave solid ground and ascend to heaven, must speak in poetry, not prose, in hyperbole rather than in plain speech. The question of animals cannot, indeed, be soberly treated. Everywhere one sees acts toward them that can be explained only by their sacred and legendary importance. One can scarcely believe one's senses. That attitude is not the fantasy of a moment nor the bete blanche, so to speak, of a single author. It is the accumulated national delirium of thousands of years. To detach such animal worship from Indian life is to tear the rug to pieces, and we can weave nothing more beautiful.

The place held by these creatures in India is different from that accorded them in any other country. Every animal is looked upon as but the covering of a spirit. Is not its mind with God? Are not its auras and vibrations far purer than ours? May not even the soul of our grandmother look from its eyes? May not we ourselves return to lower than its state if we give it not reverence? Such conceptions are not called from obsolete thought, but from the vibrant lip and life of India today. Once is always in the orient. "It is your misfortune that you have to talk so much of progress," said a sage to me—"we have progressed."—Edmund Russell in Everybody's.

STAGECOACHES.

The First American Line Was Run in New Jersey in 1744.

As public conveyances or the stagecoach had been in vogue in England since 1610, the establishment of a similar convenience was demanded in America many years before the war for independence. As early as 1744, therefore, a stage line started to run between New Brunswick and Trenton, N. J., and by 1756 this route had been extended over from New York to Philadelphia. Moreover, as in England, so in America, the advent of the stagecoach necessitated marked improvements in the highways, while the building of better roads and turnpikes naturally created a greater demand for more coaches, and what was more to the purpose, lighter vehicles. In 1771 there were but thirty-eight conveyances of every description in the city of Philadelphia, but by 1794 their number had increased to 827, more than two-thirds of which were comparatively light vehicles, a condition which led one of the local papers to publish a most deprecatory article concerning the use of conveyances, in which it was stated that the custom of riding was then being carried to such extravagance that "even farmers want carriages."—Metropolitan Magazine.

Take Care of Your Teeth.

All decay of the teeth begins from without. Consequently if the teeth's surfaces be kept scrupulously clean they cannot decay. Let the child early acquire the habit of using a small toothbrush dipped into chalk flavored with some aromatic drug, and let it understand that the places most needing the brush are those between the teeth. That is the place where decay almost invariably appears. Mucous secretions and secretions of food are always found between the teeth after a meal. They may be removed with a toothpick. It is almost an art to use a toothpick. One must beware of injuring the fleshy parts and leaving splinters, which in some cases may cause the loss of a tooth. Metal toothpicks should be altogether avoided. Those of dull and hard wood are best.—London Lancet.

Joie of the Deep Sea.

"The sea's pressure is almost incredible," said the clubman. "If you descended deep enough it would crush you, bones and all, to a mass of reddish mud. Off Sicily we ran out of ice, and some one suggested that to cool the champagne for dinner we lower it a half mile or so into the sea's depths.

"This was done, and at dinner time the three bottles came up delightfully cold. But when we opened them we found that they contained nothing but salt water. The sea's pressure had forced the water in through the pores in the corks, displacing the lighter liquid."—New York Press.

Take a Felon in Time.

If you have the appearance of a felon coming put some hardwood ashes in an old tin cup, pour over them warm water, immerse the end of the sore finger in the ashes, set the dish on some live coals or on top of the stove, keeping the finger in as long as you can, and soak it several times a day. If taken in time it generally cures a felon from coming if the finger is wet with it often.

After a Taste.

"Well," demanded Miss Stavem at the back door, "what do you want?" "Why," replied the tramp, "I seen you advertise 'table board' in this mornin's paper?" "Well?"

"Well, I t'ought mebbe yer wuz givin' out some samples."—Philadelphia Press.

Had Him Held.

Pa Twaddles—I can see why that young idiot who is calling on Molly hasn't sense enough to go. It's mid-night. Tommy Twaddles—'Tain't his fault. He can't go—'sister's settin' on him.—Cleveland Leader.

There is no policy like politeness, since a good manner often succeeds where the best tongue has failed.—Maggie.

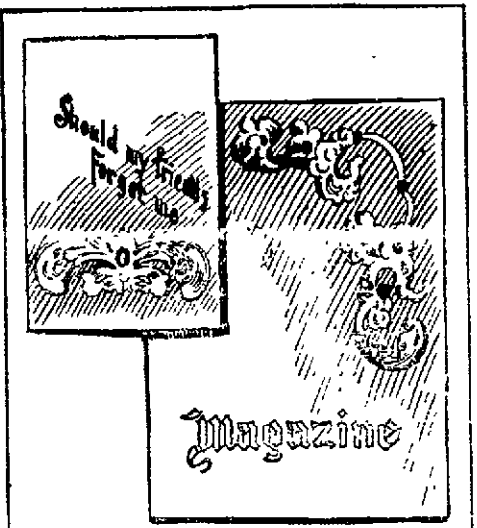
TASTEFUL TRIFLES.

GRASS LINEN UTILIZED IN PRETTY FANCY WORK.

The Material Is Ordinary and Inexpensive, the Making Easy, the Results Dainty—Covers and Cases of Various Kinds.

There is no doubt that some of the prettiest articles can be made of the most inexpensive material. Such is the case, at all events, of those made of ordinary grass linen, and this material can be purchased for a small price at any dry goods store, says the New Idea Magazine, which indicates as follows some of the ways in which the material may be utilized:

Magazine covers while not new are always liked, and the one illustrated,



MAGAZINE AND LETTER PAD COVERS.

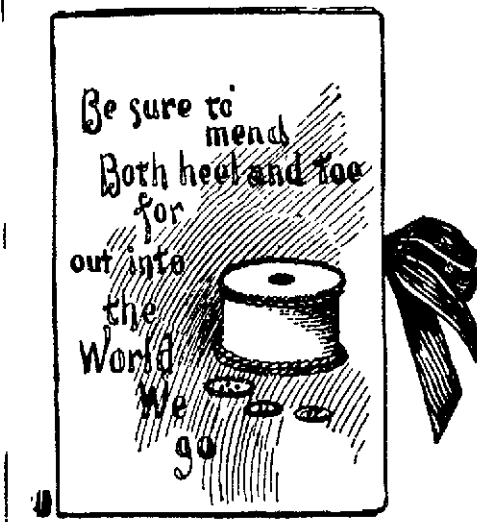
made of the green linen, is particularly pretty. The scroll design in the corner is painted in shades of greenish gray water colors, and at intervals are sewed sparkling green jewels, such as are used by needle workers in making cushion covers and other like articles. The word "Magazine" lettered across the bottom tells the use to which the pretty case is to be put.

A little above the magazine cover in the same illustration is a unique article used to hold a writing pad, the kind one buys for 10 or 15 cents. Inside the cover, which is oblong in shape and, like the other article, opens in book form, are stitched two covers, into one of which is slipped the cardboard back of a blank writing pad, the other pocket being smaller and containing envelopes. An elaborate scroll design in greenish gray and pale brown decorates the bottom of the cover, and above this is the suggestive motto, "Should my friends forget me?"

The handy little case for needles and thread measures 4 by 5 inches and, being in book form, is easy to carry and sure to please a friend who is given to traveling. Inside several pockets are stitched, into which are slipped reels of black and white sewing cotton and several shades of darning cotton as well as a few pearl buttons. A piece of flannel, pinked at the edges, is fastened in the center of the book, and on this various sizes of needles are stuck.

On the outside of the cover are painted in water colors a spool of white thread and several buttons. The top of the spool is done in red, and one of the buttons is brown, while in brown is the motto, "Be sure to mend both heel and toe 'fore out into the world we go."

For a telephone number case a piece of linen 4½ by 19 inches is required. This is pasted down after the manner of the book cover over two separate pieces of cardboard, each 3½ by 9 inches, the size of the case when finished. In this way a half inch hem is allowed on all sides for pasting. Two pieces of plain paper the size of the cover finish off the inside, and a ribbon fastens it to a convenient place on the wall. The telephone numbers of one's friends and acquaintances are written on long narrow slips of pa-



CASE FOR NEEDLES AND THREAD.

per and fastened in this book for reference. The cover is decorated with a pen and ink design of a row of telegraph poles.

A pretty cover for laundry accounts might be made to fit the ordinary laundry paper slips. A picture of a girl hanging out clothes might adorn the outside of the cover, on which the following words might also be printed:

"What are you doing, my pretty maid?" "Keeping your laundry, sir," she said.

Dinners Without Meat.

I.
Cream of Pea Soup.
Cauliflower Timbale. Hollandaise Sauce.
Delicate Indian Pudding.
Vanilla Ice Cream.

II.
Salsify Scalloped with Cheese.
Lettuce and Lima Bean Salad.
Entire Wheat Bread and Butter.
Sponge Cake.
Canned Fruit with Cream.

III.
Mocked Bisque Soup. Croutons.
Cheese Souffle.
Apple and Celery Salad.
Baked Bananas, Currant Jelly Sauce.

IV.
Tomato Bouillon (Onion and Sweet Herbs, no Broth).

Nut Croquettes.
Brussels Sprouts with Cream.
Mayonnaise of Dates and Oranges.
Apples Baked with Almonds, Whipped Cream.
—Boston Cooking School Magazine.

THE FASHION OF BEAUTY.

The Power That Sets Hearts Aflame as Today Views It.

It is only during the last century that beauty has become a fashion, although Ninon de L'Enclos gained a worldwide reputation for thorough knowledge of what is now a fine art, and the attractions of Helen of Troy once set nations at war. First Mary, queen of Scots, came over from France with French fascinations to imperil Elizabeth's throne. But it was at Charles I.'s gay court beauty came really into fashion, and lovely women look out with laughing eyes and floating curls from the canvases of that period.

It was not, however, till about a hundred years ago, in the days of Sir Thomas Lawrence, Gainsborough and Sir Joshua Reynolds, when Romney was painting endless pictures of Lady Hamilton and Angelica Kaufmann was thought by many to be prettier even than her own pictures—it was not till then that certain Englishwomen became noted for their beauty. And the "books of beauty" of that time show a very different type from what is now admired, although signs are not lacking of late that the long sloping shoulders, the falling ringlets, the becoming wreaths and graceful shawl may again be in vogue.

Beauty and Its Present Train.

Good looks have become a necessity rather than a luxury, the rule rather than the exception, and because they are de rigueur a whole army of beauty doctors, complexion specialists and teachers of physical culture have sprung up to supply what may be needed toward this almost compulsory end. The daughters of the earlier years of our country were taught the art of good deportment by balancing their schoolbooks on their heads, as the old time colored washwoman of the south carried her basket of clothes, disdaining to steady it with the hand, or the natives of India carry their jar of water without ever spilling a drop. And where in all the world could be found lovelier, stouter women than the famous beauties of our colonial days?

To Beauty Must Be Added Brains.

The woman of today must be beautiful. There is a legend to the effect that she spends eighteen hours of the twenty-four in accomplishing the much desired effect. Her beauty sleep must, they say, last for twelve hours, with an hour in the middle of the day for repose and another for health exercises, while her swimming bath, her face massage, her hairdresser, her manicure and dressmakers absorb the rest. Her most valued friend, say the cynics, is her doctor; her chief amusement is her diet. Fortunately for the future generation, the woman of today, despite the silly gossip which appears in print, is wise enough to know that straight features and fair skin are not all sufficient; the mind must be trained as well as the body, the heart must be touched before it can set other hearts aflame. The twentieth century product is a woman with not only beauty, but brains. She spends time, money and trouble on both, for, after all, both are the fashion.

The Modern Kitchen.

While the modern kitchens are not nearly so large as the kitchens of our foremothers, they are far and away more convenient. Every foot of space is utilized. The plumbing is all open, with no spot where dust may cling and hide. In almost all well appointed houses there are two ranges of wrought steel, one for coal and one for gas. In the smaller houses there is only the gas range, with a separate heater for the water tank. A hood over the range carries off odors. The walls of the modern kitchen are finished with tiling or cheaper but equally sanitary cement. The floor of the new kitchen is of vitrified tile, laid in hydraulic cement. The kitchen sinks are of enameled earthenware, the waste trapped directly down to the drain, with all pipes nickel plated and exposed.—Kansas City Star.

White Bread Most Nutritious.

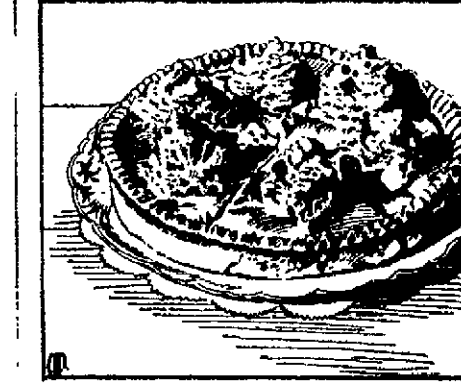
It has been found as a result of some of the dietary studies of the department of agriculture that white bread furnished the body with more protein and energy, pound for pound, than whole wheat or graham flour for the same amount of grain, any deficiency in the composition of the white flour being more than offset by its more thorough digestibility.

Cleaning Steel Knives.

For cleaning steel knives a bit of pumice stone is said to be better than almost anything else that can be used. It does not scratch the knives, as do many forms of "sand soap," and it is less disagreeable to use than brick dust.

A Rich Pie Scheme.

It is the tempting, tasteful serving of our food that enhances the delights of the daily meals as well as of the refreshments of social functions. Many



MINCE PIE WITH ICE CREAM.

people will think a good mince pie needs no embellishment, yet few will object to the generous scheme shown in Table Talk, where a mince pie marked in sections is topped with a slice of ice cream.

PRIZES FOR HER HEROES

Japan to Divide \$75,000,000 Between Army and Navy.

REWARDS ACCORDING TO RANK

Widows and Orphans of Soldiers and Seamen Are Also to Be Recognized. No Grant Will Be Less Than \$100. Admiral Togo Will Receive One of the Largest Single Grants.

Admiral Togo, Marquis Oyama, General Kuroki and other Japanese officers and the men of the rank and file are to divide an immense sum in recognition of their work, says the New York Tribune. In addition to this the widows and orphans of the soldiers and seamen are to be recognized.

This announcement was recently made by Korekio Takahashi, vice governor of the Bank of Japan and special finance commissioner of the Japanese government, in outlining the Japanese financial programme. Mr. Takahashi, who negotiated the external loans concluded by Japan in the recent war, said that this programme, which was decided upon by the Japanese cabinet which has just resigned, was not likely to undergo any change under the new ministry.

It is planned to issue a new series of bonds amounting to \$215,000,000, to be floated entirely at home. Of this amount \$75,000,000 is to be distributed in grants in recognition of services in connection with the war. About half the amount will go to the widows and orphans of soldiers and sailors.

The bonds will be issued in various denominations down to 25 yen (\$12.50), but no grant is to be given of less than 200 yen (\$100). These will go to widows and orphans of the lower classes. The grants will vary in size according to the rank of the recipients and the character of the service rendered.

Mr. Takahashi himself will be one of those to benefit by his country's generosity, for his services in finance are recognized to have been of the highest order. Admiral Togo will receive one of the largest single grants, and with him will stand several of his subordinates, notably Admiral Kamimura and Admiral Uru. There also will be liberal allowances for the survivors of the 180 men who made the four desperate attempts to block the entrance to the harbor of Port Arthur. Only thirty-six of these men escaped with their lives. Field Marshal Marquis Oyama heads the list of the land forces, and with him stand Nogi, the hero of Port Arthur; Kuroki and Kodama, who went in a major and came out a major general.

Mr. Takahashi said: "The normal expenditures, not connected with the war, are estimated at \$115,000,000 and are to be met by the normal revenues in existence."

"The expenditures resulting from the war, such as the service of the war debts, annuities, pensions, maintenance of the garrisons in Manchuria and Korea, etc., are estimated at \$400,000,000 and are to be met by the revenues from the war taxes and by other resources, which consist of the proceeds of the loans already issued, the sale of the booty and other disused articles and a new loan."

"The new issue is to be made entirely at home, and the amount is estimated at \$215,000,000. Of this total \$100,000,000 will be raised in the market, which is not likely to feel a pressure on this account because, in the course of the year, the government is to redeem exchequer bonds for the benefit of the market. Of the remainder of the new issue, \$75,000,000 is to be delivered in bonds as grants in recognition of the services connected with the war. Finally \$40,000,000, which needs only to be issued gradually, is to be taken up by the government's savings deposit bureau. The reimbursement by Russia of the expenses for the maintenance of the prisoners is not included in the present financial scheme, because the amount is not yet ascertained. The new issue will decrease by the amount of the payment receivable from Russia."

"For the payment of principal and interest of the loan already issued and to be issued hereafter in connection with the war the government is to set apart \$55,000,000 from the revenues each year and the whole national debts incurred in consequence of the war are to be repaid in about thirty years. Besides this, \$18,000,000 is to be set apart each year to pay the principal and interest of the loans created before the war."

"To insure their proper handling a special account is to be set up for these funds, differentiating them from the general account of the government. The national debts consolidation bureau and the national debts consolidation committee have been specially instituted for the purpose."

"The sole object of the 4 per cent sterling loan issued last November is to convert existing loans on the basis of a lower rate of interest; hence it will not increase the total amount of the national debts."

Typewriter For Printing Syllables.

German newspapers speak of a new typewriting machine which prints syllables and short words instead of single letters, and it is claimed, will revolutionize the art of typewriting.

Automobiles Aboard Ship.

Motoring is now so popular in the British navy that some officers carry their cars aboard with them. The Automobile says Lord Charles Berosford is one of them.

PATTISON'S CONDITION.

His Physicians Says He is Improving Rapidly.

Columbus, Jan. 17.—Owing to persistent reports that Governor Pattison is in a serious condition, Dr. E. J. Wilson and Senator Lewis B. Houck Tuesday afternoon gave out official statements:

Dr. Wilson, Governor Pattison's family physician, says: "The governor has made rapid improvement within the last three or four days. He is recovering rapidly from his rheumatic trouble and now suffers very little pain. His convalescence will require at least ten days or two weeks, during which time he must have absolute quiet and rest, and will remain at his home."

Secretary Houck says: "The governor has made rapid improvement in the last few days. He eats and sleeps well and suffers very little pain from rheumatism, which is his trouble. As he needs absolute quiet and rest, he will not be at the executive office for at least a week or ten days. The report that the governor is seriously sick is without foundation."

CALLS FOR WHIPPING POST.

Thirty Lashes on Bare Back for Wife Beaters.

Columbus, Jan. 17.—Thirty lashes on the bare back is the punishment provided for Ohio wife beaters in a bill prepared by Senator Brandt, of Franklin county, for enactment by the state legislature. Wife beating is made a misdemeanor, and two alternative punishments are provided. In the most aggravated cases both may be inflicted under the provisions of this bill. These are the whipping post, six months' imprisonment in a jail or workhouse, or both.

These whippings are to take place within the walls of the county jail and the sheriff is designated as the "official" flogger. Thirty lashes are fixed as the maximum penalty that shall be administered in the more aggravated cases. The trial judge is to determine how many lashes shall be given in ordinary cases.

CONCILIATORY TALK.

Agreement at Morocco Conference is Doubtful.

Algiers, Jan. 17.—(By Associated Press.)—The members of the conference are discussing matters while the secretaries are engaged in preparing for the session. All talk of conciliation, but still there are doubts that the conference will agree. Morocco's representative is pleased with the proposal of the powers to stop the sale of contraband arms in Morocco, but even this may produce a controversy, as the question will arise whether France shall patrol the coast alone or in conjunction with other powers.

FRANCE'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Paris, Jan. 17.—(By Associated Press.)—Falliers was elected president of France by the national assembly today. The vote was M. Falliers 446, Doumer 371.

The new president is the son of a magistrate's clerk and the grandson of a blacksmith.

THE SUDAN NATIVES.

They Once Thought White Men to Be Submarine Monsters.

There is a passage in one of the ancient Arab histories to the effect that "the white people come from the other side of the sea." This statement has become so distorted among certain tribes of natives of the Sudan that they believe that the white men come from the bottom of the sea. A wily Arab leader in this district once informed his followers that they had nothing to fear from the white men, as they could not live away from the water. The fact that a high official took his bath daily was further considered confirmatory evidence of the submarine origin of the white man. The Arabs, in order to retain their influence over the natives, spread broadcast the report that the white men were cannibals. The fact that they did not eat black men was explained as due to their devilish cunning. They wanted to make themselves strong in the country before beginning their horrid practices, but as they could not altogether do without this kind of food they brought human flesh with them in cans. In west Africa a French expedition had the unfortunate experience of finding a portion of a human finger-cut off, no doubt, by some accident—in a can of meat. Here was fresh and conclusive confirmation of the story, in which the people had almost ceased to believe, and it was only after a considerable lapse of time that the idea was at length eradicated.—Chicago News.

Grover Cleveland's Brother Dead.

Columbus, O., Jan. 17.—The Rev. W. N. Cleveland, brother of former President Grover Cleveland, is dead here of paralysis. He was 73 years old. The Rev. Mr. Cleveland was a retired Presbyterian minister.

Wisdom is knowing what to do next; skill is knowing how to do it, and virtue is doing it.—Jordan.

NOTES OF THE RAILWAYS

Beveled Rail Joint Invented to Prevent Jolting of Cars.

HIGHEST BRIDGE ON ANY LINE

Fades Viaduct in France 434 Feet Above Water Level—Value of Telephone For Train Crews—Automotive Oil Cup For Locomotives—Private Train For Charles M. Schwab.

Mrs. I. J. Crawford of St. Joseph, Mo., recently invented a rail joint that promises to entirely eliminate a great annoyance to travelers on railways and, what is more, reduces the possibility of danger from train wrecking, says a special dispatch from St. Joseph to the Chicago Inter Ocean.

The device is called the "Crawford joint," but it might be very aptly styled the joint without the joint. Mrs. Crawford claims for her invention that it will overcome the everlasting clicking and jolting which is one of the unpleasant features of travel over the rails now in use on all lines. It consists merely in beveling the ends of the rails. Instead of chopping the rails square at the ends, as is now done, and fastening them together by means of plates to a shank Mrs. Crawford would have the rails cut off obliquely, with a very gradual taper toward a point, and would then place the tapering ends together, one overlapping the other, and would hold them in place by means of bolts. The Crawford joint will probably be six or seven feet in length, long enough to give space for three or more ties to support it. This is cheaper than the old way, since no plates are necessary.

A notable engineering work is now being executed in France and involves the construction of a viaduct crossing the Sioule valley near Vauriat, says Harper's Weekly. This structure, known as the Fades viaduct, when completed will be the highest railway bridge in the world, the level of the rails being 434 feet 7 inches above the bed of the stream. There are two granite masonry tower piers which are founded on solid rock and rise to a height of 303 feet. These piers standing alone have the appearance of large chimneys, but their function is to support the three steel spans, which have the unusual lengths of 472 feet 5 inches for the center span and 37 feet for each of the flanking spans. The latter connect with masonry approach spans formed by circular arches.

This bridge differs from other structures in the use of masonry instead of steel for the center towers and the use of lattice girder deck spans instead of the arch construction of either masonry or steel, a favorite method of crossing such a valley.

Telephones on trains for the use of the train crew is the latest improvement installed in train service by the Union Pacific, says an Omaha special to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Experiments already on the through trains have proved satisfactory. Superintendent Korty of telephones and telegraphs declares:

"The object is to fix a scheme by which the conductor or trainmen can converse with the engineer and thus facilitate the handling of trains. Often considerable time could be saved if the conductor was able to talk to the engineer, and this is an opening wedge. We are looking for all devices which will add to the safety of passengers in the operation of trains as well as to increase their speed."

On the C. and P. division of the Pennsylvania three engines of a new type have been installed, says the Buffalo News. They are humpbacked looking things, but are said to be economical. They are fitted up in such a way as to get rid of the eccentricities on the inside of the wheels, and thereby the mechanism of the engine is simplified. This permits a slightly lower construction, while retaining the weight and the adhesive powers of the engine to the rail. It saves much in the way of maintenance by being more simple. For that reason the new engine is said to be very effective.

J. M. Starr and J. H. Tomlinson have invented a device for lubricating the air cylinder of air pumps on locomotives, says the St. Louis Republic. It is a small cup, which screws on the top of the cylinder. It holds about three teaspoonfuls of oil and when the feed valve is set generally runs one week in passenger service. Mr. Starr is a locomotive engineer on the Vandalia, and Mr. Tomlinson is a machinist with the same road.

According to Pittsburg dispatches, Charles M. Schwab is not satisfied with possessing a private car, but has arranged for the purchase of a special train of Pullman coaches. Mr. Schwab will be the first individual to own and operate such an expensive luxury as an entire train of cars.

On the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg tests said to have been satisfactory were recently made of a new safety device designed to minimize the liability of train accidents, says the Buffalo Express.

It is a simple piece of mechanism connecting the offices of the train dispatcher with the semaphores along the line of railroad, making it possible for the dispatcher to set the semaphores without assistance from any source. He can display danger signals and stop a train at any station, and the mechanism repeats by telegraph back to the dispatcher showing the semaphores to be in the desired position.

HAVE AN ALARM CLOCK.

It May Save You Many Minutes For Yourself During the Day.

Does the average housekeeper know how important an article of household furnishing is the alarm clock?

A young friend of mine, about to marry, said to me: "I intend to purchase as the first article for my home the most necessary and important one, as an omen for the future. Now, what shall it be?"

At my reply, "An alarm clock," she appeared so surprised that I delivered a little lecture on the value and uses of the same, somewhat as follows:

The average home maker and home keeper breaks down frequently, not so much from overwork as from lack of rest, for there is a vast difference between the two. She just "keeps going" all the time all the long day through and often into the night and never thinks of conserving her energy or her strength by the frequent brief resting times she might have did she know the use and value of an alarm clock.

There may be, perhaps, five or ten minutes before the bread need come out of the oven and it has reached that stage and the temperature of the oven is such that it requires no looking after. She might just as well drop down on the couch for five or ten minutes' rest, and she is so tired she may fall asleep and not awake until the bread is overdone, says the Ladies' World.

Again, the children's noonday lunch is ready, but they won't be home from school for fifteen minutes. Lunch must be on the table when they reach the house, else there is a fair probability that they will be late for the afternoon session, and so she dare not rest or close her eyes.

REAL MINT SAUCE.

A Recipe That is Vouched For by an Experienced Cook.

Mint sauce is usually a delusion and a snare, being merely very sharp vinegar and a few fragments of tasteless mint leaves. Real mint sauce is another thing. Here is a recipe vouched for by an experienced cook: Let the water from the cold water tap run over a bunch of mint until it is perfectly clean of dust, strip the leaves from the stalks, tear them in small pieces and put in a bowl. Pour boiling water over the mint and cover the bowl closely. A little sugar may be added with the hot water, as it helps to bring out the flavor of the leaves. Make a roux of a tablespoonful or more of the gravy from the pan in which the lamb was roasted, with a little flour. Add the water in which the mint has soaked and thin with more of the gravy and a little water. The sauce is not to be a gravy. Season with salt and paprika. Unless a strong flavor of mint is liked, strain the leaves from the sauce before serving.

The simplest mint sauce is made by steeping the chopped mint in boiling water, about half a cupful to a handful of mint, covering the bowl and placing where it will cool quickly. Let it stand for three-quarters of an hour, when add a little sugar, salt, paprika and four tablespoonfuls of mild vinegar.—New York Post.

NURSERY NOTES.

Thoroughly cleanse the nostrils before going to sleep. This gives a free nasal respiration and with children prevents their becoming mouth breathers. Children that are delicate or ailing require a great deal of kindness, but a firm hand as well, or they will become unbearable cranks.

Dry children's ears carefully, both in the folds and behind, using a very soft towel or old handkerchief. Careless drying of this delicate organ will produce deafness.

Dried grapes or raisins should be given with caution to children, and, indeed, they are better altogether without them, for they are liable to disorder the digestive organs.

Small children should be allowed to drink as much water as they like. It helps to clear the system of effete matter quickly and so keep the stomach and bowels in good condition.

Letter Paper.

An authority on letter and all correspondence paper declares unreservedly that women may use colors when they are in good taste. Pale color paper tints only should be their choice. For formal correspondence letters or devices should be stamped, not printed. Monograms or initials unless uncommonly well executed had better be omitted and Roman type substituted, says Vogue. In this respect American taste is thought superior to foreign. The same authority advocates pictorial headings upon special country house stationery, these to be printed. These landscape headings are much in vogue in England and should find equal favor with us. The chance for having charmingly suggestive and attractive picturesque sketches made for this purpose lends itself to a vista of possibilities of beauty not to be neglected by owners of country seats.

Tights For the Children.

Children from three to eight or ten years of age always have a neat appearance when black tights are worn. They may be made from a pair of stockings when the feet are worn beyond use. Rip the seams down from the top to the depth required, then seam the opposite sides together for a small child or insert an extra piece to make the size desired, says London Queen. The top is finished with a hem and elastic inserted to fit the waist. The bottoms may be allowed to extend down to the ankles or cut off at the knee, where elastic may be inserted to keep them in place. In winter they are especially fitting, even for younger children.

DEATH FOR INCURABLES

Why Miss Anna Hall Believes In Killing Human Wrecks.

INDORSED BY CHARLES E. NORTON

Cambridge Professor Writes That No Sound Objection to Her Theory Exists—How Miss Hall Would Put Her Ideas Into Operation—View of a Boston Man.

Miss Anna Hall of Cincinnati, who attracted much attention some months ago by advocating a painless death for persons helpless in the grasp of extreme age and those suffering from incurable disease that must soon terminate life or frightful injuries that mean death after a period of excruciating pain, has evolved a scheme for putting her ideas into operation, says a Cincinnati dispatch.

Miss Hall states that her theories have been much misunderstood, for she does not believe in the promiscuous use of poisons and poisons to end misery, but she does believe any one who desires to have the agonizing pain of fatal illness or accident terminated by the use of anaesthetics should have the privilege of so electing and have his wishes respected.

Miss Hall advocates having a board of physicians of not less than fifteen years' experience act as the intermediaries between life and death. One of her beliefs, she says, is that a person should have the right to specify in writing, attested by two witnesses, that he wishes to be aided into eternity when the end shall be approaching and the agony of death comes upon him. The board should be subject to the call of this person and if satisfied the end is near hasten its progress by gently applying some anaesthetic to render the patient insensible to pain and cause death.

Dr. Charles Eliot Norton of Cambridge, Mass., has written a letter to Miss Hall endorsing her idea, in which he says:

"Setting aside all doubtful cases, no right thinking man would hesitate to give a dose of laudanum sufficient to end suffering and life together to the victim of an accident from the torturing effects of which recovery was impossible, however many hours of misery might be added to conscious life by surgical operations. Nor should a reasonable man hesitate to hasten death in the case of a mortal disease—such, for example, as cancer—when it has reached the stage of incessant severe pain and when the patient desires to die. The prolongation of life in such a case by whatever means is mere criminal cruelty."

"Or take another instance, that of an old person whose mind has become a chaos of wild imaginings productive of constant distress not only to the sufferer, but to all who live with and attend him. The plain duty in such a case is not to prolong but to shorten life."

Miss Hall was prompted to take up her theory by the death of her mother, Mrs. Murcey Hall, widow of Dr. John Hall, arctic explorer. Mrs. Hall suffered for weeks from cancer of the stomach before death ended her agony, and Miss Hall says she can never eradicate from her memory the thought of her parent's suffering.

"I pleaded with the doctor to end the death struggle in which she lay for twelve hours," said Miss Hall, "and begged him to give her something to end it all, but he said we would both go to the penitentiary if he did. I offered to sign a statement relieving him of all responsibility, but he said she did not feel it."

"Why, the most frightful illustration of Dante's inferno could not be more horrible than the terrible agony depicted on the face of my dying mother. When I begged that it be ended I was told I was a thousand years ahead of the age. I was forced to watch it without moving a hand, but shall labor that others may be spared such ordeals. Electrocuting is legalized murder, but persons in the last stages of cancer, consumption, lockjaw or diabetes should have the chance of being assisted into another world, and physicians should perform the act of assistance."

Attorney General Herbert Parker of Boston recently said that sound philosophy underlay the suggestion that all hopelessly insane or fatally injured persons should be killed to hasten surcease of pain or misery, but it was too much to hope that it could ever be put into practice, says a Boston dispatch.

Discussing the theory of Miss Anna Hall of Cincinnati, with which Dr. Charles Eliot Norton of Cambridge agrees, Mr. Parker said:

"The whole spirit of the law is antagonistic to such a suggestion. It would be directly opposed to the popular spirit, begotten possibly of the old saying, 'While there is life there is hope.' Personally, however, I am convinced there is profound wisdom in the suggestion. If we had the courage to live up to the conviction it would undoubtedly be for the great good of humanity. It would certainly diminish much human suffering. But it does seem almost impossible to reconcile the theory to present day legislation."

"It is in theory sound and philosophical, but in practice it would indeed be a serious matter, a matter for the most profound consideration. It would seem almost like usurping the power of the Almighty to try to determine when death is inevitable. As man is, if possible, prevented from taking his own life after he has finally decided for himself that he desires death, how would it be possible for any of us to decide for another fellow creature that death to him is advisable?"

OHIO MINERS' DEMANDS.

Their Wages Averaged but \$1 Per Day During 1905.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 17.—It already is evident that the report of the Ohio inspector of mines is to be used in the annual convention of miners and in the joint convention of miners and operators as the basis of the miners' demands for an increase in the wage scale in the bituminous district and especially will it be used in meeting the operators' demands for a reduction. The report shows that the Ohio miners have had but one hundred and sixty-four days work during the year and that their wages have averaged about \$365—or \$1 for each day in the year.

The miner delegates from central and western Pennsylvania and Indiana and Illinois state that the average shown in Ohio applies also to their districts. They all say that for a long time the mines were closed a great deal of the time because of slack demand and then they were closed by lack of cars to move the coal. Of recent weeks the work has been very steady.

With such a showing the miners will say that they cannot even listen to stereotyped demands for a reduction. The Ohio miners are asking a ten per cent increase; the Pittsburg district miners are asking for an increase of ten cents a ton, or twelve and one-half per cent increase.

It is evident that there is going to be a split between the western Pennsylvania and Ohio miners and operators on one side and the Illinois miners and operators on the other in this convention. The Illinois operators are asking that they be changed from a run-of-mine to a screened coal basis and the western Pennsylvania and Ohio operators and miners will fight this. It is also evident that the Ohio and western Pennsylvania operators will have a difficult fight this year if they are again successful in keeping Iowa from being admitted to the central competitive district, Illinois favoring it.

The miners will also try to broaden the boundaries of the central competitive field so as to take in not only Iowa but also West Virginia, Missouri, Kansas, Texas, Arkansas, Indian Territory and possibly central Pennsylvania and Michigan. Indiana is passive in this matter, but Illinois, western Pennsylvania and Ohio operators are very antagonistic to the idea.

Investigating Brick Trust.

The Summit county grand jury is at work on the brick trust and the Akron Times-Democrat tells how the trust was caught in Canton as follows: "Contractor Dan O'Marr is one of the chief complainants against the brick trust. He says that the combine has been charging Akron people upward of \$20 per thousand for the same brick that are sold in Canton and other cities for from \$9 to \$10 per thousand. For instance, some time ago I asked the Robinson company for a quotation on a certain amount of brick and they gave me a price of \$16 per thousand. On the same day I met Jack Windsor, who is selling agent for the brick pool, and he gave me a price of \$17 per thousand. I boarded a Canton car and as soon as I reached Canton I called Windsor's agency by phone, stated that I was a Canton business man who wanted to buy some brick and was given a price of \$9 per thousand for brick delivered to that city."

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